BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1841.** **New Series No. 32.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

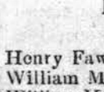
Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Aus.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale).. ..... per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)..... do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do. do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do. do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do. do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do. do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do. do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White) do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases..... do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz. do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do. do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do. do.	,,	36
Orinto do. do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL

FOR MADRAS.

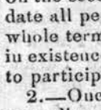


TOUCHING on the Malabar Coast and Colombo should sufficient inducement offer. The fine Barque "CORINGA PACKET," 300 Tons, Register, "Old Measurement," Captain GIBSON, daily expected has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage. Apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND CO.

Bombay, 15th March 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE Teak built Barque "COLONEL NEWALL," 214 Tons, Register, "Old Measurement" Captain GRANT, this Vessel is just come out of Dock, having undergone very extensive repairs, ready to receive cargo, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND CO.

Bombay, 15th March 1841.

FOR SALE by Public Auction at the Custom House Bunder on Monday next the 15th Instant, at 2 P. M. The fine Teak built Ship "*Dronjan*," Register 355 87/94 Tons, old Measurement, together with all her Tackle, furniture &c. The Vessel is well found, carries a large cargo, and sails well. For particulars apply at the Office of THOS. JEFFERIES AND CO.

N. B.—The Vessel is insured at Calcutta for Rupees 53,000, and the premium paid up to the 1st of August next, of which the purchaser will have the benefit.

Bombay, 15th March 1841.

Universal Assurance Society for Lives,

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.

Capital £500,000 *in* 5,000 *Shares of* £100 *each.*

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

Henry Fawcett, Esq. | Francis Martin, Esq.
William Mackie, Esq. | J. A. Russell, Esq.
William Howard, Esq.

Physician.

William Mackie, Esq.

Agents.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1.—The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday, in May, on which date all persons assured in the Society for the whole term of Life whose policies have been in existence five complete years, are entitled to participate.

2.—One-fifth of ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders, and Shareholders, three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

3.—The first division of profits was declared on the 13th May 1840 in London, and on the 15th August in India, amounting to a reduction of 60 per cent. on the annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation.

4.—The following table will shew the operation of the reduction made by the Society:—

Age, when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium, payable in 1840.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20	May 1835	10000	420	252	168
30	,,	10000	480	288	192
40	,,	10000	590	354	236
50	,,	10000	740	444	296
60	,,	10000	1030	618	412

5.—The system of reduction in the Premiums affords immediate benefit to the Assured, or enables them to secure a considerable bonus by effecting a new policy.

6.—Seperate tables both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of life*, at reduced rates for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

7.—Any person assured for the whole term of Life, will on his return to Europe, for a continuance be permitted to pay premiums according to the English rate for the age at which he originally assured, provided he has already paid the Indian premium on his policy for five clear years.

8.—In case the party should not have Indian premium for five clear years, he will be required to pay one year's Indian premium after his return to Europe, and will then be admitted at the English rate for the age at which he originally assured.

9.—A person holding a policy for a term not exceeding seven years, on his return to Europe, for a *continuance* will be required to pay six months Indian Premium, after his return before he is admitted to the English rate for the age at which he originally assured,—in this no reference is made to the time during which the Policy has been in force.

10.—Parties visiting England on *Furlough*, or for a *temporary residence*, will be required to pay the Indian Premium during his residence in England without reference to the number of years the same may previously have been paid in India.

11.—In all cases of reduction to the English rate the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions effecting English Policies.

12.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented Premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the assured, according to the circumstances of the case.

13.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar Establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as Claims, are payable in either country at the entire option of the Policy-holder. The appointment of Sub-Committees at Madras and Bombay, with power to grant Policies affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the Sister Presidencies.

14.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the Assurers death has been furnished to the Directors, either in London or Calcutta; or in Madras, or Bombay when issued from, and made payable at these latter Presidencies.

15.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, on which not fewer than five Annual payments have been made, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of loan, two thirds of the estimated value, and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of the Policies, in diminution of the annual Premiums, or on permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of Premiums become unnecessary.

16.—All applications for assurance must be accompanied by a Medical Fee of Eight Rupees.

17.—The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By order of the Directors,
BAGSHAW AND CO.
Agents and Secretaries.

LECKIE AND CO.
Agents, Bombay Branch.
12th March, 1841,

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING for the examination of the Students of the *Elphinstone Native Education Institution* will take place at the Society's Rooms on Saturday the 20th Instant, at 11 A. M.

The Honorable the Governor in the Chair.

H. N. RAMSAY,—*Secretary.*
E. N. E. Institution.

Bombay, 9th March 1841.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.

THAT desirable, well known Bungalow at Mahbleshwar called *The Oaks* commanding an extensive and extremely picturesque view.

This House has just been repaired, is considerably improved, and handsomely furnished, it is fitted also with a good Billiard Table. For rent and further particulars apply to Messrs. WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay, 15th March 1841.

ALL persons having any claim against the Estate of WILLIAM MEALY Esquire late a Major in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment are requested to send in the same to

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Solicitor to the Estate.

Bombay, 13th March 1841.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. the following Wines, received direct from Portugal, in 3 dozen cases, viz.

Port Wine, ...	Rs.	15 per dozen.
Muscatel, ...	,,	12 per do.
Lisbon, ...	,,	9 per do.

Bombay, 15th March 1841.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, MARCH 3.

To the time of going to press, we have received no news of importance from and part of India; rumours still prevail of a move to the northward, as much to assist our Ally as for any other reason, for we are assured that though Shere Sing may be the chosen monarch, and perhaps firmly seated on the Guddee, he has not the power, though he may have the inclination to control his plundering soldiery or to prevent aggression in portions of the kingdom bordering upon our Frontier. Col. Wheler's brigade is to move, or has moved towards Kurnaul, but to counterbalance this, the Meerut Divison or a great portion of it is in orders to hold itself ready to march *somewhere*. and speculation is rife as to its destination, while the Commissariat is busy looking up every kind of carriage which is more than usually scarce. These orders, we look upon it, are the effect of intelligence which has reached Calcutta of the continued and increasing disturbances in the Punjaub, but we think they are only precautionary measures, perhaps to afford assistance to the present monarch, in bringing his empire to a state of tranquillity, or to replace those troops it may be considered necessary to send from the frontier to reinforce and protect the passage of future convoys. From all we hear, we fear the panting desires of our Army are not to be realized, Lord Auckland relies upon the good faith of his allies, and appears inclined to allow the people to lose their own successor to the throne, and to trust to the diplomacy of his Political Agent. If we are to believe our correspondent PUNJABEE, he has good reason to do so, and we must suppose, from the way in which he writes, that he has reason to call us to account for all our calumnious reports respecting the Seiks, we do not mean to go over the ground we have so often trod, respecting the late muster of troops towards the Frontier, or to dispute the question, as to whether it was intended for Affghanistan or the Punjaub, we believe the movement was a precautionary measure for both countries, and Punjabee confesses that the territory from which he takes his name, was just as much in his Lordship's thoughts as any thing further northward, while the good faith of our Allies, in case of a reverse, might have brought upon us the necessity of forcing a passage through their possessions. A trust worthy alliance indeed, which could have rendered such an event, even probable. We are not as our correspondent intimate, convinced *even* "against our will" and are almost of the "same opinion still" that although Lord Auckland had no intention of invading the Punjaub that the necessity of using strong measures in it was the reason of the movement which so suddenly took place and that though we did, through Mr. Clerk's diplomacy obtain certain advantages it was much more through a fear of our strength and discipline than from love or even friendly feeling, beyond what the quicksightedness of certain members of the Durbar chose to denominate such; and whether the movement of our Troops to the frontier was from fear of Dost Mahomed's influence, the movements in Scinde or the intrigues of the Punjaub there must have been some defect in the links of information forwarded to the *Court of Calcutta* to cause hurried and consequently so harrassing a movement as took place; besides there was much talk and some preparation respecting Batteries and Engineer trains; but enough of events gone by, something of the same kind is again contemplated now; for we know that the division of Meerut is placed at Mr. Clerk's disposal and that every possible exertion is being made to secure every means of carriage for a large marching force, we dare say the orders will be again countermanded, but with such orders in existence and looking at the present state of the Punjaub and judging from events as they come to us, for we are not behind the scenes but must take appearances as an audience, at a distance and dressed in their most glaring colours, it is not wonderful that we believe we shall have interesting events to record shortly; yet supposing that the contemplated movement does take place, we are now ready to agree with Punjabee that it will not be for the purpose of invasion, but for supporting the monarch on his throne to acquire for ourselves, at least we hope so, the advantages which our position in Affghanistan renders it imperative upon us to claim, and more than all to lend our aid, as the first step towards those advantages, until the beloved Shah Soojah can take care of himself for to his fate he must sooner or later be left, to tranquillize the country which has so necessarily become a high road to us. We do not think that the present monarch will throw impediments in our way, we believe, from very good sources, that he and his Durbar are most favorable inclined towards us, because they know something of our strength, but we must for the present only consider him the monarch of Lahore until he has the power of controling the whole country which even from the most favorable accounts is in a sad state of misrule and dissension.

We can assure Punjabee that we are always ready to acknowledge our errors and even to "confess to erroneous politics" when we see reason to do so, but so long as events buoy up our expressed opinions he must excuse us for holding to them.

It is settled that Dost Mahommed proceeds down the country, we suppose to Calcutta, as boats are ordered to be in readiness for him at Ghurmucteer Ghaut on Friday next.

DELHI.—The 46th and 10th N. I. have orders to hold themselves in readiness for a march whither no one knows, or; if he does, won't tell. The weather is delightful and the heavy rains which have fallen during the week have no doubt benefited a portion of the grain crops, those above ground were however very poor. Two excellent quadrille parties at Colonel Oliver's on the 17th and Mrs. Major Forster's on the 25th ultimo kept the station alive and some three or four more parties are in progress.

MEERUT.—(*26th February*) "Yesterday the Lancers, 9th Foot, Troop of Horse Artillery, 33d N. I., 1st and 2d Light Infantry were ordered to get ready for a start at short notice. The Meerut eleven have beaten the Delhi eleven at cricket by 30 notches. A Bachelors ball came off at the Horse Artillery rooms in real good style on the 25th. All is speculation as to the orders for preparation to march."

KURNAUL, (*20th February.*)—"Here we are all in a pretty state,—Orders have come from Government to keep the Dragoons, Buffs and 1st European Regiment, during the ensuing hot season at this station, and active preparations are making for their accommodation. The Dragoons will be the best off, they are to occupy the Horse Artillery Stables, capital buildings, and the Buffs are to take in as bed fellows, or as neighbours if you prefer it, the European Regiment, a close pack it will be, but our worthy General will depend upon it do the best he can. The 1st and 9th Regiments Light Cavalry are still on the parade ground no orders have come regarding them—but it will be necessary to give some kind of shelter to their European Staff, shortly.

The Dragoons, Buffs, 1st and 9th Light Cavalry still retain their Extra Establishments and are ready to move at the shortest notice towards the Frontier, and there is no saying what a day may not bring us.

The *Grand Spectacle* regarding the dismissal from the service of the two Squadrons of 2d Regiment Light Cavalry is expected to come off about the 8th proximo, the day after the arrival of the Regiment, and I hear, there is a probability of Dost Mahommed being present to witness their ignominious punishment. This is as it should be, as he saw them run away, and it will show him, how cowardice is met and punished in the British Army.—Major Pottinger, C. B., has been here some days, he proceeds on his journey to Toorkishtan, on Monday next, having laid his dak to go through the Dost's camp, to pay him a visit en route.

The Station are preparing to receiving the Affghanistan Brigade, with a Ball and Supper, a dinner, would not do; for the pleasure of a vast number of ladies requires to be consulted and of course they are all for a dance, and trust they may get it.

Our active and obliging Magistrate, since he succeeded his brother, has done a vast deal of good, the roads are getting into order; crime is looked after and the public feel indebted to the Commissioner for the change, although it came late—he has also furnished every aid, required of him, towards the various works now going on.

Bt. Major Earle of the 39th Regt. N. I. has been appointed Post Master in the room of Captain Dyson D. J. A. G. by the Post Master General N. W. P. in direct contravention of G. O. C. C. 1st May 1833, which directs that no one be selected who "in the ordinary," performance of Regimental duty would be subject occasionally to be detached from the station, however this is neither here nor there for orders are set at defiance to serve their friends by much greater men, and the Officer put in will do very well.

A field day upon an extensive scale is to take place before the Dost, so the knowing ones say. I hope so, for it will shew him our power.—One of the Dragoons shot a real woodcock the other day!!

The two depots of H. M. 13th Light Infantry and 44th are under orders for Cawnpore and leave on the 1st March.

SIMLA.—"Spring is coming on a-pace, the Gooseberry, Currant, Rose & Sweetbriar bushes have already (23d February) put forth their buds. The Rhododendrums have already flowered, and the Iris, Narcissus, Carnation and Pinks have been more than a fortnight in bud. Much rain has fallen and the winter has altogether been a mild one. Mr. MacDonald however has secured sufficient ice to meet the wants of the visiters of the approaching season."

FEROZEPORE.—The 64th N. I. was inspected on the 20th ultimo, and received from the Brigadier the same well merited compliments already paid to the other corps which had been inspected. The 10th Light Cavalry, still encamped, are beginning to look about for shelter from the heat which is already felt most severely, they have no notion as to their destination. It was given out that they were to go to Loodianah, but the report has died away.

BRIGADIER KENNEDY WHO INSPECTED the Shikawattee Brigade a short time ago handed Major Forster the following letter expressive of the great satisfaction it gave him and which we have great pleasure in publishing.

TO MAJOR FORSTER COMMANDING. SHEKAWATTEE BRIGADE.

Camp Joonjoonoo 19th February, 1841.

Sir,—Having concluded my inspection of the Shikawattee Brigade under your command, it now remains for me to communicate the result as impressed on my mind and which is no less in justice to yourself than pleasing to me to acknowledge.

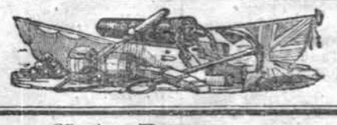
The Infantry Field day yesterday morning, the Cavalry yesterday evening; and both in Brigade this morning, evinced a state of discipline far surpassing my expectations,—the movements separately, and combined, were performed with due precision and activity, and the firing excellent.

The Cavalry arm of this Brigade particularly attracted my notice, being well armed, clothed and appointed in every respect, and the horses, considering the pay of the men, very superior.

The Infantry though somewhat inferior in size, are equally well clothed and appointed, and their soldierlike appearance in the field does you great credit. Your perseverance and zeal, both highly honorable, are shown by the state of discipline and efficiency of the Shikawattee Brigade, and it will be a pleasing part of my duty, to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the efficient state in which I found it in all its branches.

Wishing you health and long life to reap the reward you so deservingly merit.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient servant
(Signed) J. KENNEDY, *Brigadier,*
Inspecting Officer.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 13th, The E. I. C. Pattamar Pow-

nah, Hoosson Khawn Syrang, from Surat.

SAILED.

March 11th, The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Indus.
SCHOONERS	Auckland.
Taptee.	Cleopatra.
Royal Tiger.	Medusa.
BRIG.	Berenice.
Paliaurus.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant.	Simon Taylor.
Hugh Walker.	Champion.
Sir Edward Paget.	Chieftain.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Ratler.
Pittamber Savoy.	Corsair.
Caroline.	Mary Gordon.
Colonel Newal.	Arab.
Essavie.	Drongan.
Maria.	Roopaulay.
Ruby.	Yatch Prince Rigent.
Fanny.	Asia.
Hydroose.	Amoody.
Alexander Robertson	Dawlut Savoy.
Ruparell.	Agnes.
Hamoody.	Jehangier.
Nassry (Imaum of Muscat	Wild Irish Girl.
Caroline (Do.)	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Sophia.	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Cady Grant.	Shaw Allum.

FRENCH.

LaAdele.	PORTUGURSE.
Josephine.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	Barque Marquis of Hastings.
Harsingar.	Brig Simplicia.
Lodease.	Brig Novo Viagente.
Hamonshaw.	
Shawen Shaw.	
Fezrabany..	
Earl of Balcarras.	Wave.
Reliance.	Lancaster.
British Merchant.	Carnatic.
Hope.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	1st April.
Sir Ed. Paget..	Skinner&Co.	London ..	immediate.
Asia.....	Remington & Co.....	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Earl of Balcarra	Remington & Co....		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowasjee & Co		
Reliance.....	Foster & Co.	Liverpool.	In March.
Champion.....	Skinner &Co	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Hugh Walker.	Do.....	Clyde.. ..	Despatch.
Hope.....	Do.....	China.....	in April.
British Merchant.....	W. & T. Edmond &Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Simon Taylor.	Forbes & Co.	China . . .	im. desptch
Chieftain.. ...	McG. Brownrigg &Co..		
Wave..... ..	B. & A. Hormusjee ...	Liverpool.	In March.
Lancaster. ..	.....		
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor	
Colonel Newal	T. Jefferies & Co...	Do.	Despatch.
Mary Gordon.,	Furdoonjee Limjee....	China.....	im. desptch
Corsair.....	J. Dadabhoy & Co.....	China.....	immediate.
Drognan.....	T. Jefferies and Co....	Calcutta..	Despatch.
Agnes.....	A. & A. Hormuzjee...	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Wild Irish Girl.	J. N. Wadya	Singapore. and Macao	10th March
Cursetjee Cowasjee.....	.....		
Sophia.....	.....		
Lady Grant..	.....		
Jehangeer.....	T. Jefferies& Co.....	Eastward.	Despatch.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.—At Mahabulushwer, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. E. P. William, Chaplain, Arthur Morris Esq. 4th Regt. N. I. to Jane, second daughter of Captain Renwick R. N. of Lyttleton Cottage Devon.

On the 13th Instant, by the Rev. R. Keays, Lieut. N. Simpson, Adjutant Marine Batn. to Anne Harriet, Eldest Daughter of W.C. Bruce Esq.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, March 15, 1841.

THE *Berenice* Steamer, Captain Young arrived this morning at ½ past 6, she, left Suez on the night of the 24th and stopped at Aden on the 5th Instant for a few hours. She brings the following Passengers :

Lt. General Sir Colin Campbell,	Mr. Mayor,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Shubrick,
2 Miss Campbells,	Bishop of Cochin,
2 Miss Roberts,	Mr. Westrop,
Miss Lynn,	Mr. Wood,
Colonel and Mrs. Hunter,	Mr. Laing,
Colonel D Baumgardt,	Mr. Pittar,
Prince Sottykoff,	Mr. Hudson,
Hon'ble F. Villiers,	Mr. Hardy,
Baron de Viemar,	Mr. Barnwell,
Mr. Somerset,	Mr. Smith,
Mr. Buller,	Mr. Macauley,
Mr. Brett,	Captain McLean,
Miss Theomager,	1 Armenian and 2 Ladies,
Mr. Luard,	1 Servant and 3 Children.
Mr. Lodwick,	1 Jew and Son.
Mr. Fletcher,	9 Europeans and
Mr. Henderson,	2 Native Servants.
Mr. Caldecott,	

The principal News of the Month is the opening of the Session of Parliament by Her Majesty in person on Tuesday the 26th of January. The Speech from the Throne notices the Quintuple Treaty, and states that the objects contemplated thereby are on the eve of accomplishment. The Chinese Expedition is merely noticed. A mediation on the part of England between Spain and Portugal for regulating the Navigation of the Douro is declared to have been accepted by both those Powers, and Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade have been concluded with the Argentine and Haytian republics. The estimates are there mentioned and recommended to be adequate to the Service, and an announcement of an intended measure for the better administration of Justice is given, as also a notice that the powers of the Poor Law Commissioners are about to expire, and a recommendation for the earnest attention of Parliament to the subject.

In the House of Lords Lord Ducie moved the address which was seconded by Lord Lurgan. In the Commons Lord Brabazon was the mover and Mr. Stanley Berkeley the seconder. The Queen and Princess are in good health. France is occupied in the Fortifications round Paris, the Anti-English party are still violent !

From Egypt we hear from our Cairo Correspondent February 22nd as follows : "Advice has just been received "from Alexandria of the Rejection of "the new Firman by Mahomed Ali by "which he was to hold the hereditary "Government of Egypt." He has given orders to lay down 3 more Line of Battle Ships. The European News appears on a cursory and hurried glance to be very uninteresting. A Court of Directors was held on the 27th of January, at the East India House, when Mr. James Henry Crawford was appointed a provisional member of Council for Bombay.

A LOOKER ON IN LONDON.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

To look at the Streets during the frosts, the snows, and thaws of January, at its floods, its fogs, its rains, its mists, the palpable obscure, requires philosophy. — Even the retrospect is appalling.—We have had the Ice in the parks a foot thick, and the snow upon it a foot deep, we have had the thermometer several degrees below zero, and we have had a summer temperature, clear sky, warm sun, fresh breeze and auspicious showers.—In the frost time all the world was on the serpentine, on the ornamental water in Regent's Park or St. James's, and some of them never returned thence, with life. The accidents in this way, were however below the average number, and thanks to the energetic exertions of the Humane Society's Officers, the sacrifice of life was unusually small.—In the floods many perished and immense quantities of property were destroyed.—In the vicinity of Salisbury plain, on the river wear at Sunderland, and on the Thames at Brentford, Houses, Ships, Boats and Barges in great number were utterly broken up or sunk, the last day of the month was a day of rain, and yet on the morning of the first of February, the snow lay deep and the frost was as bitter as at any period of the early year.

The "Looker On" upon the poor had a painful and yet pleasing task assigned him.—The workhouses have become the severe tests between inevitable poverty and the poverty of Idleness.—They are when well and benevolently managed, a blessing, but the cruelty of individuals, the ignorance or petty tyranny of a board of guardians and sometimes the cold political œconomy of the commissioners convert the blessing into a curse.—In consequence, the poor dread the workhouse.—And this was the great object, but it starves or kills them by stifling the affections, and this was never meant.—As legislative charity has grown cold, however, rational benevolence and individual generosity have encreased and notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, the depression in trade and consequent difficulty of employment, and above all the high prices of food, high rents &c, there has never been a winter in which the poor have tasted more largely of the comforts bestowed by their wealthy neighbours. —The alms houses, Asyla's, Hospitals, and Educational establishment already the pride of England, and especially of London, have been encreased in number and let us thankfully regret to add that thousands of sufferers from fevers of different types, accidental injuries, and small pox, have been obliged to ask and have readily received aid from these establishments.—All that the gin palaces do on the one side, is happily met by benevolence on the other.

The "Looker On" upon the Middle Classes has seen them combating with extreme difficulties.—The increase of luxury encreases necessities, and show and outside are now so much regarded, that the comfortable support of a family is lavished upon appearance.—Encreased taxes apprehensive of war, consequent state of the Exchanges, and the contraction of the circulating medium has thrown immense difficulties in the way of these classes, which they appear only now to be recovering from.—Their greatest misfortune and that has not yet amply developed itself is the state of the political parties into which they are divided, all of which are we fear secretly marshalling their strength against each other.

The "Looker On" upon the Navy sees it flourishing and proud of its late conquests. The "Looker On" upon the Army finds it all expectation of similar opportunities of distinction.—The "Looker On" upon the Church sees the poor clergy divided against the Bishops, the Bishops against the regular or canonical clergy of their Cathedrals, the Priesthood divided into Puseyites or outward papists,—Anglicans, either evangelical or high church and indifferent.—There is a new born zeal among the people, and the dissenters are eagerly opposing it, the catholic clergy are eager, and that church has new and powerful organs, the missionary spirit continues. —At the Bench, "The Looker On" sees Mr. Justice Littledale about to retire and cannot clearly see his successor; at the Bar he perceives the usual contest with a higher tone of talent and an elevation of general character. Among the Gentry the "Looker On" has seen a little softening of those asperations which have banished the affections of the poor. The "Looker On" in Parliament sees among the Commons an almost equal division of parties and doubts which will carry out the session. In the House of Lords he sees a more conciliatory spirit has advanced. The manly frankness of the Duke of Welhington in his approval of the address as regards foreign affairs, and his expression of good will to the ministry of England and the people of France.

The "Looker On" at Court sees a young girl happy in the full developement of her first affections, setting an example of the wife and mother, and the palace a perfect specimen of that felicity of domestic life, which is the boast of England.

The "Looker On" in the literary world sees publishers driving their carriages thro' the brains of genius; a great insensibility on the part of the public to the loftier realms of art, science, and literature, and a regular trade in their lower departments, flourishing on terms of small profits and quick returns, and by means of screwing down to the nearest modicum on which existence can be dragged, or the rewards of the half qualified drudge who produces them—we have had scores of novels, the Bulwer, Mr. Gore and old Mr. Ward with a host of minor authors have encreased the quantity of fictitious narratives, without enlarging its sphere, travels and humour, are the departments most cultivated and an encreasing taste for the memoir style prevails—In this respect India presents a vast and almost untrodden field, the memoirs, Chetty and illustrative, accurate and not prosy, of some of its principal men, would (there can be little doubt) be successful, especially if written in India.

The "Looker On" in Sculpture and painting has little to say. He has seen nothing since Singh's group of the youthful Bacchus supported a fan and a nymph was in the clay; and the now open exhibition of modern works in painting at the British Institution presents nothing calling for special notice.

The "Looker On" in the Theatres sees Shakespear at Covent Garden listened to for the sake of the Scenery—ill acted, but well dressed and decorafed, in any way however welcome. At the Hay market Bulwers "Money" hard but true, draws houses mightily—generally speaking it is well acted—In all other respects the theatres are at a stand still and the modern substitute for plays—the promenade concerts are galloping out of fashion—we are to have *two* Italian and *one* German Band with the addition perhaps of an English one, but the public as they do not demand will not support them.

The summary events of the day on the 4th February is—that the cold is more severe—the ice more firm, and the skaters more numerous than ever. The Cambridge *Chancellor* and Doctors &c. have just presented their address of congratulation to the Queen. The House of Lords are at this moment sitting on the precedents for the trial of the Earl of Cardigan. Tomorrow night they adjourn till Tuesday in order to afford time for fitting up the house for the trial which commences on Thursday. On Tuesday His Lordship was given into the custody of the black rod, the indictment, brought by the *Certiorari* from the Central Criminal Court, to the Lords, he was bound over with Mr. Bingham Baring on their security in £20,000, and released from custody to be called up on Tuesday, not to Westminster Hall, but the Lords' House, about 300 strangers will be admitted by ticket. Much interest is felt in this trial and however it may end, the question of the 11th Hussars, the conduct of Lord Cardigan, and the strange affairs of the Horse Guards will be brought before the House of Commons. This latter House has received last night a bill (Lord Stanley's) for the better registration in Ireland, and has agreed to a resolution proposed by Mr. Labouchere for the equalization of the duty on East India and West-India Rum. An order in council will remove the duties payable on India produce in Ceylon and Australia. There has been little exhibition of party spirit and no important debate since the address was voted. —The news from abroad is very important.—We learned on Tuesday from an Austrian paper that came by way of Paris, that Mehemet Ali has fully submitted to the Sultan, that the fleet is preparing for sea and on its way to Constantinople.—That Ibrahim is to be allowed to evacuate Syria, that the fleet were well in Marmosa bay and that the Sultan had confirmed the hereditary pachalic of Egypt to Mahomet. This important news is regarded as the harbingers of peace in Europe. The French Chambers are still occupied by the debate on the Fortifications which are resolved on as far as regards a wall with stationary forts, at fixed distances and the expence is granted also. The effect Monsieur Guizott says is to be a moral one on the minds of Europe. Europe however is indifferent to the fortifications of Paris and only anxious about half a Million of Soldiers which France proposes to maintain without apparent object. The new Regency in Spain seems determined to quarrel with Portugal. She however relies on England who will enforce her decision. The King of Belgium and the Duke of Saxe Gotha are expected here on Sunday in order to be present at the Christening of the Princess Royal on the 10th. Great preparations are making for that day and the event is to be celebrated every where, by a ball in one place, and a dinner in another, and, all shows of rejoicing.

The day (Wednesday next) will be a general holiday throughout the Kingdom, but we have not heard of the arrangements for any public display under authority in London. An illumination is spoken of, but not decided on. Dr. Olynthus Gregory of Woolwich Observatory is dead, so is Dr. Henley, and so is Mr. Thornhill of the East India Direction. Sir Jeremiah Bryant will probably succeed.

FROM OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENT.

Cairo, 18th February 1841.—Since my last a continued stream of Soldiers, Women and refugees have been pouring into Cairo from the Syrian Frontier Harems of the rich in gay Tonjons, Wives of the Poor on Mules and Jackasses. Some of the poor wretches have been 126 days on the jaded beasts making their perilous and fatiguing journey from Adana and North Syria. Part of them are Syrians, the Pacha's instruments of oppression afraid to remain after the withdrawal of the Troops: remnants of 4 Cavalry Regiments and large bodies of Artillerymen without material have passed through to Poorah. The Depot and the Medical Department chiefly French and Italians have dropped in. Suleiman Pacha also has arrived after undergoing many hardships, and having parted even with his diamond order for the necessities of himself and followers. Ibrahim Pacha is expected at Dametta and a steamer has been sent down the Nile for him; we are sorry to hear that up to the very last his course was marked by slaughter, cruelty and brutality. Among the returns are Sheriff Pacha formerly a great favorite of Mahommed Ali but now confined to his Palace for Treason, he has held high situations of £10,000 to £12,000 per annum, and had a large Palace built for him at the Pacha's expence, but he cannot forgive the Pacha for the death of his Father, nor can he feel himself safe under his rule. He being at the time Governor of Damascus had therefore entered into correspondence, with the Private Secretary of Ibrahim Pacha, who had some time before deserted to the Sultan to make terms for himself, for under that Prince and the Magna Charter of Turkey, Life and property are secure and the use of "certain Silk Cords and cups of Coffee abolished." Achmet Pacha the Traitor Admiral who by his ultra rascality has precipitated the fall of this man is now apparently in high estimation and has had £14,000 per annum awarded to him, with 2 palaces and about 2000 Acres of Land, he had been for the last 2 or 3 Months skulking about the Delta apparently dis-countenanced, indeed they never appear to have known how to treat him, the end of these two worthies is conjectured by those who know Egypt.

The state of the Khasnah (a Treasury) is woeful, such expences on all sides, Syria, Hejaz, and the Fleet have placed it in utter Bankruptcy, it was always almost insolvent. At the feast of the Great Bairam just past, the pupils of the Military Public Schools, were not furnished even with shoes. The Factories are 6 months in arrears of pay, nevertheless the work people are compelled by severe flogging to continue at their work: how they subsist is a marvel, the Sultan has appointed Negib Pacha, Governor of Syria, he is a man of talents of a high Constantinople Family and considered very fit for the situation much is expected from him.

The Consuls are expected back immediately, and about the 26th of February a Grandee is expected to arrive from Constantinople with the new Firman for Egypt, accompanied by the Consuls General. Colonel Hodges has been created a Pacha with the rank of General in the Turkish army, we are anxious to learn the terms granted by the Firman as report says, the General feeling in the Sultan's Divan is very adverse to Mahommed Ali.

The preparations for the accommodation of the Indian Gents are increasing with the spirit which the return to Political tranquillity and prospects of Shoals of Passengers may be expected. New Inns are being opened and new sign boards displayed. The Station Houses in the desert are about to be enlarged to accommodate ten times the number they were originally intended for, and every thing bids fair to render this the grand road to and from India. The Peninsular and Oriental company are unceasing in their exertions towards the completion of more Steamers, one of these "the Lotus" built of Iron and drawing very little water is daily expected in the Nile to take her station between Atfieh and Cairo. The Pacha is very well inclined towards the undertaking and report says Baghoz Bey has declared his intention of becoming a Shareholder. Iron Boats of slight draught of water are also expected for the Mahacoudre Canal and Mr. Anderson one of the Directors of the Company is now here and is making every arrangement with the Pacha to forward their objects. New Machinery has arrived for Hill and Co's. Steamer which it is expected will make her "a Clipper." Captain Lyons, Hon'ble Co's. agent has returned by "the Liverpool. Sir C. Campbell Governor of Ceylon with his Family and suite were favored by the Pacha with the loan of one of his Nile Steam Boats to proceed to Cairo. A. S. Walne Esq. Cousal at Cairo has also arrived. The Government people report that the robbers are assembled in strong bands, the Passengers are therefore obliged to continue accompanying the Mail and Guards across the Desert by this Steamer goes to India, the Baron de Viemaer, an employéé of the French Government, on a mission of great importance to the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Bagdad.—We observe there is now a French Consul at the Abyssinian Port, Massuah——Mons. Abadie is not yet returned from his mission to that country.

A telegraphic order has been received here to shut the factories of the War Department, and the Doors were found sealed, when the workmen went to work in the morning, after the receipt of the command.

February 21.—The Army is said to be reduced from 160,000 Men to 26,000,—which remnant is undergoing the most frightful and exterminating misery during their march homewards, their track marked by graves of men and skeletons of animals, such was their suffering from want of water that as many as 3000 of Suleiman Pasha's division are said to have perished at Akaba, from plunging into the Sea and drinking Salt Water, when they arrived at the Beach, this Animals also became frantic at the sight of the element they so much needed, and rushing into it were drowned. At the place the Artillery Carriages were abandoned and Bugalows have been sent from Suez for the Cannon. Ibrahim Pasha's division have totally evacuated Gaza, Mehemet is expected in Cairo to meet him on his arrival, which we hope will be very soon, for the amount of the diabolical excesses of his soldiery and their own sufferings are equally horrifying.

The Passengers by the *Berenice* arrived here in safety on the 20th, such as were in a hurry left for Alexandria, but those who could spare the time remain a week or two to see the wonders, of this interesting land. The desert is now perfectly safe, the presence of the soldiery having perfectly scared the robbers, as was expected.

Advice has just been received of the arrival of the Great Liverpool at Alexandria with seventy five passengers, the greatest number ever brought by a Steamer into the Port.

The latest intelligence from Egypt we gave in our small Extra yesterday. We repeat it however for our Mofussil subscribers.

Cairo, 22nd Feb. Noon.

"Advice has just been received from "Alexandria of the rejection by Mahom-"med Ali of the new Firman by which he "was to hold the hereditary Government "of Egypt, he has given orders to lay down "3 more line of Battle ships."

PROCLAMATION OF THE SULTAN ! ! !

Proclamation of the Sublime Porte, relative to the conclusion of the Egyptian Question translated freely from the Turkish.

It having been announced in No. 216 of the official *Gazette*, that Mahomed Ali had offered his submission to the Sultan, His Highness with that goodness, which he has never failed to give proofs of, towards the Pasha, sent Mastoum Bey, member of the Supreme Council, in a Government Steam Boat, to signify to the Pasha that if his mission was real and immediate. His Highness would deign to confirm him in the Government of Egypt.

Javer Pasha, Admiral Walker, invested with powers to receive the Fleet, accompanied Maestaom Bey. They left for Alexandria, and all was perfectly explained to Mahomed Ali in a dispatch which was addressed to him by the Grand Vizier. The Viceroy conformable to his engagements, gave up the Fleet to Maestaom Bey and Javer Pasha on the morning after their arrival,—and immediately sent the necessary written instructions, that the Holy City should be given up to the Turkish authori.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ties, and furnished all the means in his power to expedite the departure of the Fleet from the Port of Alexandria, within the prescribed time. Ibrahim Pasha on his side has also evacuated Syria.

These facts being brought to the notice of His Highness on the return of Maestaom Bey, and Mahomed Ali Pasha, having in his answer to the Grand Vizier again repeated in the most strong and solemn manner, his assurance of submission and obedience, the moment has at length arrived for the execution of His Highnesses promises. The prompt yielding to the orders of his sovereign, as, has happened in this case, has been agreeable to His Highness, who delights in giving proofs of his benevolent disposition, by treating, all his servants with perfect consideration, and considering past circumstances, has never having occurred, deigns to grant a free pardon to Mahomed Ali Pasha, as well as his family, servants and adherents,—and wishing that the effects of his clemency may be extended even to his children, His Highness the Sultan, has graciously been pleased to confer the Government of Egypt, with an hereditary title thereto. However as this hereditary right ought naturally to be supposed to contain indispensable conditions, and as besides the Governor, no less than the inhabitants of Egypt are always subjects of the Sublime Porte. It is necessary that His Majesty the Sultan should watch over the tranquility and well being of this Government, for which purpose he has thought proper to adopt certain just and fitting measures. These essential conditions and all the measures which will follow have been finally fixed, and with the help of the most High, in a few days, an Envoy from the Sublime Porte, will be charged to proceed to carry into effect the resolution on this head.

The Egyptian affairs having happily terminated, the imperial Fleet is now in the Bay of Marmorizza, performing quarantine, which has nearly terminated, and will return to Constantinople on the first favorable wind.

This subject having been to a certain degree, in these latter times, a source of uneasiness, the present Proclamation has been promulgated, in order that it may be made known to the public that this affair has been happily settled and arranged. The 12th Zilhidge 1256.

4th February 1841.

An Inquest was held the day before yesterday on the Body of an old woman of the Hindoo Caste, who had been knocked down three weeks ago while on the public Road by a Shigram, from the Horse taking fright in passing some Camels going along the Road, when a Verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

And another the following morning on the Body of an elderly man, Hindoo, who had fallen down from a ladder leading to the upper Room of a House in the Native Town, where he resided and a Verdict returned accordingly.

The *Times* of Saturday contains a good specimen of what is called "blowing hot and cold." In one column our contemporary holds up the Government to admiration for having preferred Mr. Blowers "a man of no interest but of the highest qualifications" to the Deputy Post Master Generalship, while in another he calls down the vengeance of the Bengal Government, and the Directors on Sir James Carnac, because he has rewarded the faithful services of his Private Secretary Dr. Brown with an appointment in his own Department, the Surgeoncy to the European General Hospital, stated by the *Times* to be the "highest acting appointment in the Bombay Medical Service." This nomination being to the exclusion of Mr. Duncan a Senior Surgeon, is pronounced to be one of the greatest abuses of patronage that has occurred. Now had the *Times* before making this charge, taken the trouble to investigate the case, he might have satisfied himself of the following facts.

First.—That the appointment referred to is *not* the "highest acting appointment" in the service, the Officer who holds it being subordinate even to the Superintending Surgeon of the Division while it is not superior either in emolument or consideration to others at the Presidency.

Second.—That it has usually been conferred by selection, *not* seniority, and that both Surgeons Bird and McLennan who last held it, superseded *their* Senior Officers in obtaining it.

Third.—That such being the case Dr. Brown had stronger claims than any one else to the appointment, he being the only Surgeon in the list who had been an Assistant in the European General Hospital, and consequently the person best instructed in the system and discipline that must be maintained in it. With respect to the comparative claims of Surgeons Duncan and Brown they can be best tested by the following extracts from the General Orders.

Surgeon Duncan	Surgeon Brown
Arrived in India September 6 1820.	Arrived in India June 2 1827.
Appointed to the 2nd Battn. 12 Regt. N. I., Sept. 16 1820.	Attached to the Artillery June 16 1827.
Appointed to the Cruizer, Mercury Oct. 19 1820.	Ordered to Asseerghur on general duty Augt. 17 1827.
Posted to the 2nd Battn. 8th Regt. N. I., July 17 1821.	Ordered to Mhow on general duty April 28 1828.
Passed in Hindostanee Oct. 25 1824.	Posted as an Assistant Surgeon to the 2nd Cavalry July 14 1828.
Temporary charge of 2nd European Regt. Nov. 1st 1824.	Posted to the 21st Regt. N. I., Nov. 14 1831.
Appointed Civil Surgeon at Sholapore March 14 1825.	Ordered on service against Parkur Oct. 19 1832.
Appointed Vaccinator in Concan July 8 1825.	Posted to the 3rd Troop Horse Artillery July 7 1834.
Furlough to Europe March 20 1829.	Assistant to the European General Hospital Bombay Jan. 9 1837.
Promoted to Surgeon after 9 years service April 4 1829.	Surgeon to the Governor June 1838.
Returned to Bombay May 4 1832.	Promoted to Surgeon after 13½ years service Jan. 9 1841.
Attached to the 11th Regt. N. I., at the Presidency May 25 1832.	
Transferred to the Native Veteran Battn. at Dapoolee Jan. 6 1834	
Furlough to the Neilgherries April 9 1838.	
Returned from ditto. Dec. 6 1839.	

From the above statement it will appear that Mr. Duncan's actual service does not exceed that of his competitor by two years, but that the professional career of the latter has been one of far greater exertion, for while Mr. Duncan appears to have had nothing to do with European Troops except from the 1st November 1824 to the 14th March 1825, and has been, with the exception of his furlough to the Neilgherries, attached to the Native Veteran Battalion during the last seven years. Dr. Brown has been serving for above two years and a half with European Horse Artillery, and for more than a year and a half, as already mentioned, as Assistant in the very hospital of which he has now been appointed principal Surgeon. We hope the Editor of the *Times* will mark these circumstances. We have never heard except from himself, a single complaint against the appointment alluded to, and we are certain that it has given almost universal satisfaction to Dr. Brown's own service. We have referred to that Gentleman only in his Medical capacity, but we might add that the manner in which he has conducted the duties of Private Secretary has gained for him the esteem of all branches of the service.

It is a surprising feature in Etymology that whatever erroneous opinions are formed on the outset of any matter of importance, the phrenological bump of "perverseness" is pretty sure, in a greater or less degree, to be developed where a knowledge of the matter in its relations is incompatible with previous associations of prejudiced minds. In such case, however simple, the statement of unvarnished truth, or cogent the arguments which may be advanced in support of the proposition, the mind cannot, merely because it will not, perceive those relations which indisputably prove the correctness of the premises. But truth however hindered in its endeavours to remove existing errors will eventually prevail, because it is the laboratory of its own reasons, which, by some mysterious process, insinuate themselves into our nature. The dogmatism of ignorance and self interest being, on the contrary indigenous to the soil, where it luxuriantly grows, will flourish only in those soils where it can assimilate to itself such particles as happen to be congenial to its nature

Decipimur specie recti—

is an expression of Horace which aptly applies to our cotemporary, the *Courier*, when, on Friday last, commenting upon the still agitated case of Messrs. Forbes and Co., and the remarks which appeared in our last issue defending the observations of Sir Henry Roper. This comment amounts in part, to a denial of the truth of some of the facts connected with the case, and also serves as an humbling acknowledgment of the *Courier*'s ignorance of others. If Messrs. Forbes can approve or sanction the trash which grace the articles of our cotemporary it indeed seems as if having a bad case to make out, no laxity is wanting to bias the public mind to look with tender sympathy upon the alledged "malpractice," or by the trinkling cymbal of self commendation to suppose, that they are right, because they would wish they were so, in the same way that a dwarf desires the world to believe that he is a giant because his vanity cherishes the thought that he would like to be one. If the parties were guilty of the procedure which the Judge expressed to be irregular, why endeavour, by editorials and anonymous correspondence, to attack the plain, honest, straightforward style in which the remarks were made by Sir Henry Roper, and by this machination imagine the world will believe that the parties were not guilty of what was clearly stated, every impartial person will admit the justice of Sir Henry Roper's remarks, and admire, too, the plain, upright, the unhonored and forbearing manner in which they were delivered couched as they were with those heartfelt expressions of justitia et climentia for the maintenance of impartial administration of the law among Europeans and Natives, that does Sir Henry Roper honour, and entitles his observations to be printed in letters of gold in all the native dialects of Hindustan. Let others take caution and tremble for their own fate and be sure their "sin will find them out."

We cannot but express some degree of surprise that our cotemporary has forestalled our knowledge of the writer of the article in the *Courier* of Tuesday last by the fact, as we suppose, of "the leader" now putting himself in the place of "the wheeler"—if we may judge from the lameness of the "trot" in Friday's article, which when divested of their bombast and partial statements, may be expressed in electrical language thus—clamour† (plus or positive); argument—(minus or negative,). It appears an easy thing for our previous cotemporary to declare. "We unhesitatingly assert that it is the duty of a judge to forget all that may have occurred on the part of a suitor," as if, in the administration of the law, the Judge should not consider previous circumstances in the same way that a mathematician regards previous associations. A court of law requires that the petition of a suitor be couched in a humble and proper manner: the petition of Messrs. Forbes and Co., was inadmissable, because, as Sir Henry Roper remarked, it was brought forward in "an improper spirit," and the rules of the Court required its dismissal in this Sir John Awdry coincided. Now, with all the *Courier's* vaunted boast, we venture to declare that he did hesitate to assert the opinion he has expressed, or he would never have turned over the pages of Sir Matthew Hale, and this, too, without success, because the rules prescribed by that Judge for his own guidance, merit as much application to the case of Sir Henry Roper, as the Editor of the *Courier* does for the perception of common sense.

That Messrs. Forbes and Co., should feel aggrieved and uneasy at the just decision of Sir Henry Roper,—a "monstrum horrendum" which will haunt them from Birmah to the Orkneys,—or that their organ, the *Courier* whose anger is heated to 3000 degrees of Wedgwood's scale, on account of the remarks we have made upon his flimsy-woolsy arguments in favor of an improper procedure is not surprising. Unpleasant truths, however soft the language employing in expressing them, or however disinterestedly and affectionately enforced, are not pleasing to "fallen humanity" because true: Messrs. Forbes and Co., and the *Courier* are not very complacent because as Solomon has it, "wrath slayeth the angry man and envy the silly one."

The *Courier* acknowledges that he has "fallen in the fight"—he wishes to dismiss the subject. He may unmeaningly remark "this trifling want of success—for it cannot be called a reverse, much less a defeat" and wish to withdraw from the combat,—and it is well that he does—the vantage ground is certainly not his, or Messrs. Forbes, whose organ he is, but for our part we will go into this or any other improper affair with our "might and main."

Latest European Intelligence

HER MAJESTY'S COURT, &c.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by Lady Portman, Baroness Lehzen, Earl of Listowel, Hon. C. A. Murray, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Bouverie, returned to town at twenty minutes before one yesterday afternoon, escorted by a party of Lancers, from Claremont. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received at Buckingham Palace by the Lord Chamberlain and Colonel Wylde, Equerry to Prince Albert.

The Queen held a Court at two o'clock, for the reception, of Addresses from the City of London.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the City deputation, arrived at the Palace, in his state coach, shortly before two o'clock attended by his Chaplain, Sword bearer, and Mace-bearer. His Lordship and the deputation were ushered on their arrival to the state apartments.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert having been conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the throne room, and the Queen being seated on the throne, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council were ushered by Sir William Martins and Captain Green, the Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting, to the presence of Her Majesty. The Recorder then read the Address of congratulation from the Court of Common Council, and the mover and seconder of the Address had afterwards the honour to kiss hands. The members of the Common Council then withdrew. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, the City Remembrancer and other officers remaining.

The Recorder then read the address of congratulation on the birth of a Princess from the Court of Aldermen. The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, the City Remembrancer, and other officers, and the Lord Mayor's Chaplain, all kissed hands and retired.

The Aldermen present were Sir Claudius Hunter, Sir Matthew Wood, Sir John Key, Sir Chapman Marshall, Sir George Carroll, and Sir J. Duke. There were also present Sheriffs Gibbs and Farncombe, the City Remembrancer, the Comptroller of the Bridgehouse Estates, the City Chamberlain, the City Solicitor, Under Sheriffs James and Stone, and a numerous body of members of the Common Council, including Mr. Richard Lambert Jones, mover of the Address, Mr. Taylor, seconder of the Address, Messrs. Moon, Eyton, Bennett, E. Harrison, and S. Thomas.

The Court was attended by the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Marchioness of Normanby, and the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Ladies in Waiting; the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, the Captain of the Yeomen Guard, Lord Hill, Gold Stick in Waiting: Earl of Aboyne, Lord in Waiting; the Treasurer of the Household, Hon. William Cowper, Groom in Waiting; Lord Alfred Paget, Equerry in Waiting; Mr. James Bruce Curling, Clerk of the Cheque to the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Sir Benjamin Smith, and Masters Byng and Wilson, Pages of Honour in Waiting.

Her Majesty's Corps of Gentlemen at Arms lined the throne room during the presentation of the addresses, commanded by their Standard Bearer, Mr. H. Robinson.

The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the Grand Hall, commanded by Captain Seymour Sadler, the Exon in Waiting.

The Queen's Guard of the Grenadier Guards, with the Band of the Regiment, was in attendance on the Palace lawn during the Court.

After presenting the addresses to the Queen yesterday afternoon, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, City Officers, Under Sheriffs, and Common Council, had an audience of his Royal Highness Prince Albert in Buckingham Palace, when the Recorder of London read Congratulatory Addresses to his Royal Highness on the birth of the Princess Royal, from the Court of Common Council and also from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Aldermen M. Wood, Marshall, Key, Hunter, Carroll, and Duke, were present of the Court of Aldermen, and Messrs. Jones, R. Taylor, Bennett, Moon, Eyton, and the same Members of the Common Council and City Officers who attended the Address to the Queen, were also present.

Prince Albert was attended by the following Officers of his Household—Lord Robert Grosvenor, Groom of the Stole; Mr. George Edward Anson, Treasurer; Lord George Lennox, Gentlemen in Waiting; Captain Seymour, Groom in Waiting; and Col. Wylde, Equerry in Waiting.—*Globe, February* 4.

FASHION AND TABLE-TALK.

Windsor, Feb. 3.—Instructions have been forwarded to Windsor for the new riding-house to be completely finished previously to the arrival of the Court, which is at present fixed to take place on the 12th instant, in the event of the christening of the Princess Royal not being postponed beyond the 10th, the day originally selected for the performance of that ceremony by her Majesty. The only unfinished portions of the new riding-house are the interior walls, which require plastering, and the wood work around the ride, which is to be painted. Several workmen are now engaged, and within a week the whole will be perfected, and the building in a fit state for the use of her Majesty and the Prince. A leaping bar has just been placed on one side; about the centre of the ride, by command of Prince Albert, to enable his Royal Highess to practise leaping (even if upon a small scale), and to render himself more expert at taking a fence than at present; and likewise to become, from practice better qualified to follow the buck hounds upon his next visit to Windsor, without incurring greater "leaping risks" than attend even more experienced and courageous sportsmen. The Prince has scarcely hunted with the Royal pack during the last three months or more. The last time his Royal Highness was out with the hounds was on the 4th of November. A new office—that of studgroom—has just been created in the Prince's household. This has been considered to be a necessary addition to his establishment, in consequence of his having embarked in the pursuit of horse breeding. An experienced person from the North, named Quarton, who had the good fortune to be strongly recommended to the Prince by Col. Wemyss one of the equerries to her Majesty, has just received this appointment, with comfortable and even convenient apartments at Cumberland Lodge, and other snug advantages.

Her Majesty gave audiences yesterday to the Marquis of Normanby and Viscount Melbourne. The Royal dinner party last evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Earl of Surrey, and Lord George Lennox. The band of the Coldstream Guards attended at the Palace in the evening. The band of the 2d Life Guards was in attendance every evening during her Majesty's stay at Claremont.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Remembrancer, Chamberlain, Solicitor, Comptroller of the Bridge House Estate, Under Sheriffs, and Common Councillors of the City of London, had an audience of the Duchess of Kent yesterday afternoon at Ingestre House, Belgrave-square, to present Addresses of Congratulation to her Royal Highness on the auspicious event of the birth of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, from the Court of Common Council and also from the Court of Aldermen. The Recorder read the Addresses from both Courts, after which the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the mover and seconder of the Address in the Court of Common Council, had the honour of being presented to her Royal Highness. The same members and officers of both Courts present at the presentation of the Addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, also attended the Addresses to her Royal Highness. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Fanny Howard, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Couper, First Equerry and Comptroller of her Royal Highness's household.

The Queen Dowager has transmitted 25£. towards the erection of a new church at Mowlop, Staffordshire.

The Duke of Nassau is daily expected in this country from Germany. Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, son of the Austrian Ambassador, had arrived at Nassau some days back, and was to accompany the Duke. The Duke has had several valuable hunters purchased for him, and they are now being practised against his arrival. His Highness, who is brother of the Princess Pierre of Oldenburg, is represented to be a fine young man, and is in his 25th year.

The youngest daughter of Prince Canino (Lucien Bonaparte), according to the *Augsburg Gazette*, is about to enter a French convent at Rome.

It is stated, in letters from Geneva, that the Chateau of Prangens, about five leagues from the town, which in 1814 was purchased by Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, and who resided there fore some time, is to be inhabited next spring by Queen Christina.

Lord Exmouth arrived at Alexandria, in his yacht Flower of Yarrow, towards the end of December, and then sailed to join Admiral Stopford in Marmorice Bay.

Lord Ward.—We have the pleasure to state that this highly respected and benevolent nobleman was so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to leave Himley Hall, for Oxford, on Saturday week, after having on the previous evening given a grand entertainment to a numerous party, comprising Lord and Lady Hatherton, Lord and Lady Grey, of Groby, Lady Fitzgerald, Sir F. L. H. Goodricke and lady, and many other distinguished visitors.—*Worcester Journal.*

At a meeting of the Council of the British Association, held recently, it was finally determined that the meeting of this body, which is to take place at Plymouth the next summer, shall commence on Monday, the 12th of July, and terminate on Saturday, the 17th of July; and the Council will meet on Saturday, the 10th of July, to make the necessary arrangements.

The beaver, an animal now very seldom met with in Europe, has been seen in the Vistula, near Warsaw. The German papers mention, that a few years ago there was a pair of beavers at Bamberg, in Prussia. Only about two years ago another pair appeared in the Rhone, one of which was caught.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.

(from our own correspondent.)

Cotton Market.—This circular is compiled because of the Britannia for Halifax sailing. Since our report of Friday last a very fair extent of business has been done, and there was rather an improved tone in the market up to yesterday, prices ruling more steadily than during last week, but still the trade did not push their purchases willingly, speculators shewing more disposition to buy. The sales to the latter, during the three days—say Saturday, Monday, and yesterday—are about 4,500 bales, all American. To-day they are not in the market, which, in consequence of the report from Manchester being not so favourable, is flat, and the business doing moderate, with a difficulty in obtaining the prices of yesterday. The sales of the day will only be about 2,000 to 2,500 bales of all kinds.

Share Market.—There has been little business done in the Share Market this day. The following are the transactions:—Grand Junction, 212; Great Western, 5th shares 10; Lancaster and Preston, new shares, 19¾; London and Great Western, 10.—Prices at 4 30, p. m.

THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

In this commercial country, rife with all kinds of speculations, swarming with greedy adventurers—ever on the watch to entrap the credulous and unwary—where new companies, "capital one million," burst upon the sight of the astonished multitude in all the splendour of rank and influence, we think the following sketch of one great national bubble, from *Mander's Literary Treasury*—a very valuable work—may be useful and instructive;—"The South-Sea Bubble," a term given to a commercial "scheme," in 1720, which for a time produced a kind of a national delirium in England. A company for trading to the South Seas, which was entitled the "South Sea Company," had been sanctioned by government, with the specious pretence of the discharging the national debt, by reducing all the funds into one. Blunt, the projector, had taken the hint of his plan from Law's celebrated Mississipi scheme, which in the proceeding year had, in France, entailed ruin upon many thousand families of that kingdom. In the project of Law there was something substantial. It promised an exclusive trade to Louisiana, though the design was defeated by the frantic eagerness of the people. But the South Sea scheme was buoyed up by nothing but the folly and rapaciousness of individuals, which became so blind and extravagant that Blunt was able to impose upon the whole nation and make tools of the other directors, to serve his own purpose and that of a few associates

When this projector found that the South

Spa stock did not rise according to his expectation, he circulated a report that Gibraltar and Port Mahon would be exchanged for some place in Peru; by which means the English trade to the South Sea would be protected and enlarged. Thus rumour, diffused by emissaries, acted like a contagion. In five days the directors opened their books for a subscription of 1,000.000l. at the rate of 300. for every 100l. capital. Persons of all ranks crowded to the house in such a manner, that the first subscription exceeded 2 000,000l. of original stock. In a few days this stock advanced to 340l.; and the subscriptions were sold for double the price of the first payment.

In a little time the stock reached 1,000l., and the whole nation was infected with the spirit of stockJobbing to an incredible extent. The infatuation prevailed till the 8th of September when the stock began to fall, and some of the adventurers awoke from their delirium. On the 29th of the same month the stock had sunk to 150l: several eminent goldsmiths and bankers, who had lent great sums upon it, were obliged to stop payment and abscond; and the ebb of this portentous tide was so violent that it carried every thing in its way, and an infinite number of families were overwhelmed with ruin.

Public credit sustained a terrible shock; the nation was thrown into a ferment; and nothing was heard but the ravings of grief, disappointment and despair.

Some principal members of the ministry were deeply concerned in these fraudulent transactions; and though they used all their influence with the Bank to assist them, in supporting the credit of the South Sea Company, actually obtained from that corporation a large sum, the the bubble burst; and a committee of the House of Commons, to whom the subject had been referred, declared they had discovered a train of the deepest "villainy and fraud that hell ever contrived to ruin a nation." Suffice it to add, that some of the "directors" were expelled the house, others taken into custody, and the estates of several confiscated by act of Parliament, after a certain allowance was deducted from them, according to their conduct and circumstances.

STATE of TRADE

MANCHESTER, Feb. 3.—During the whole of the past week the market has presented the same appearance of dulness and want of animation that was apparent for two or three weeks previously; the general disinclination to do an extensive business being yesterday somewhat increased by the unfavourable accounts of the condition of the United States' Bank, which have reached this country through the medium of a passenger landed at Cork, from the new York packet, Cambridge. The demand both for goods and yarn was very limited, and it was difficult to make sale except at a trifling reduction from the prices of the preceding week. Holders, however, were generally firm, and the business done was consequently trifling. *Guardian.*

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, Feb. 1.—We have had a moderate demand for flannels to-day, somewhat similar to that of last Monday, but there is no change in prices. The wool market remains steady, with prices firm.

HUDDERSFIELD, Feb. 2.—Although the market this day was not quite so animated as last week, yet a respectable amount of business was done in middle and low-priced woollens and light fancy goods. Prices remain firm, with an upward tendency in wools. In the warehouses there is an average business doing; and orders in hand keep the mills in full employment.

LONDON TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—We had a steady though not lively demand for many of the leading articles of consumption, and prices for the most part continued to be maintained with firmness.

Sugar.—The transactions in West India Raw Sugar were upon a moderate scale, and the rates of yesterday were readily obtained. Brown 72s to 75s 6d, yellow 76s to 80s, and fine 81s to 85s per cwt. Refined Sugar in good request for home consumption.

In the Coffee Market no change of price occurred, and very little business was done. The public sales of West India and Ceylon went off with heaviness, a small part only finding buyers; good ordinary Ceylon at 70s 6d to 75s 6d per cwt. Foreign dull, but not offered on lower terms.

Tea.—The busines in this article was upon a moderate scale, but at somewhat improved prices. Company's Congou fetched 1s 6½d per lb. The whole of the damaged tea brought to public sale was withdrawn.

Cocoa goes off slowly, but prices do not give way; 500 bags Trinidad offered at public sale only partly sold, the best red at 56s per cwt.

In the Spice market nothing new occurred. A small parcel of Pimento at public sale sold at full prices, and the chief part of 700 bags of common black Pepper found buyers, also supporting former rates.

Saltpetre is not again lower, but the demand is only limited.

Tallow is still firm at 48s 6d on the spot but the business is confined to small lots to meet the wants of the trade.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FEB. 3.—We came this morning in receipt of the French papers of the 29th and 30th ult. Colonial sugar at Havre had a tendency towards a further decline, and buyers showed very little inclination to purchase. The only transaction of any consequence consisted of 300 hhds for Paris account, on the basis of 64½f for good middling. Coffee was calm, but not lower. About 500 bags St. Domingo, mostly in small lots, found buyers at 54½f in to 55f in bond, and 80 bags good ordinary Rio at 55f to 56¼f. There were only expected at the present moment 2,000 bags of the latter description. Cotton remained in active demand during Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, when 9,500 bales were taken out of the market; since, however, the article was less sought after; and during the last three days, only about 2,000 bales were placed, which brings the whole of the sales since this day sennight to 11,563 bales, viz., 1,070 Mobile, of very ordinary to good ordinary quality, at 79f to 93f; 8,006. very low to good ordinary Louisiana, at 103f; and 60 bales of a superior quality, at 107f; 1,354 do. do, Georgia at 81f to 93f; 300 small bales Porto Rico, of ordinary to good ordinary quality, at 127f to 130f; 138 ordinary to good ordinary Florids at 90f to 91f; 403 ordinary to good ordinary Pernambuco, at 113f to 121f; 275 packages good ordinary St. Domingo, at 82f to 13f; and 13 bales good ordinary Tinivelly, at 72f. It was considered very probable that if prices would but give way a little, buyers would soon be ready again to enter the market with spirit. The stock, though difficult to ascertain, was considered to amount, in first hands, to about 50,000 bales, and, amongst the dealers, to about 30,000 bales; therefore to about 80,000 bales altogether; against which were last week imported 1,205 bales.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHEERNESS, Feb 3.—The Prima, Butler, of Jersey, reported to have been run down at sea by a steamer, is in this harbour, windbound. She has received some damage in her upper works. The Robert and Ann, Moore, bound to Shields, has come in with loss of anchor and cable.

COWES, Feb. 3.—The Armadillo, Benedict, from Newcastle to New York, which arrived here leaky, has come into the harbour to discharge.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 3.—Sailed, her Majesty's ship Eudymion, for the East Indies.

MILFORD, Feb. 2.—The Eliza and Nancy, Gillard, arrived to-day from Dublin, reports having seen, 31st ult., about five feet above water, the foremast of the Pomona, of Jersey.

HULL, Feb. 2.—The Apume, from St. Domingo to Hambro, and the Trinidad, Brown, from Honduras, fell foul of each other in the Roads yesterday, on the ebb, and both received trifling damage.

DROGHEDA, Feb. 1.—The Jane, Clarke, from Troon to Dublin, was totally wrecked in the Bay this morning; crew drowned.

DUNDALK, Feb 1.—The Ocean, Morgan, from Cardiff to this port, was brought in here this morning, having struck on the North Bull. Her stern post and several butts are started. Had discharged 30 tons of cargo to get off.

SHAURAER, Feb. 2.—The Betsy, from Liverpool to Gloucester, was run down off the Craig of Ailsa, on the night of the 31st ult., by the Lune, Pearson, from Glasgow to Ulverston. The former sunk; crew saved. The letter has put in here to repair.

SOUTHWOLD, Feb. 3.—A large part of the wreck of a vessel, apparently of about 250 tons, came on shore to the eastward yesterday morning. The wreck appears to be one side and the bottom, sheathed with a white metal, and white moulding on the top of the sheathing waterways, bulwarks and stanchions green between decks red; two masts gone at the deck painted white; a piece of bowsprit, and a piece of sail marked "pscpt, Sumpton, sail-maker, ——on."

YARMOUTH, Feb 3.—A barque of about 200 or 300 tons was thrown on shore at Coalhive, 1st inst., her threee lower masts by the board, and her bowsprit, yards and spais in the water. It is reported her bottom is zinceed.

THE PARLIAMENT.

BELL'S NEW WEEKLY MESSENGER, JAN. 31

Tuesday having been fixed for the opening of the Session of Parliament, the doors of the House of Lords were opened at twelve o'clock for the admission of such ladies and gentlemen as were provided with Peers' tickets, or tickets of admission from the Great Chamberlain. The attendance of ladies in the body of the House was unusually numerous, so much so, indeed, that it was found impossible for all to be seated. There was no change in the fittings up or decorations of the House. The tarnished gold lace on the canopy of the Throne is still allowed to appear in wretched contrast with the bright burnishing of the Throne itself. There have been some extensive alterations, especially as connected with the offices communicating with their Lordship's House. A large range of buildings, fronting the bank of the Thames, and built only a few years ago, occupied as offices, committee rooms, &c. for the Lords, had to be removed, to make way for the new Houses of Parliament; all those offices and buildings were pulled down soon after the last prorogation of the Parliament. To supply the requisite accommodation, rooms have been built on what used to constitute the roadway to those several offices heretofore existing; and a suitling house for the Lords' footmen, &c., well known to many other persons besides footmen, by the sign of "the Star and Garter," which existed on the other side of that roadstead, has been converted into Lords' Parliamentary offices. The large official houses in Parliament place, in Abingdon street, &c., have also been prepared, for the like purposes, and for committee rooms. About fifty Peers were present. Most of the Judges were also in the House. Prince Esterhazy and almost all the Corps Diplomatique were on the bench s appropriated to them, and their superb uniforms and decorations added much to the gaiety of the scene. The Earl of Cardigan received the especial notice of the Duke of Cumbridge and Prince George. The Earl was afterwards engaged in conversation with several other Peers. At two o'clock a Royal salute and a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of her Majesty, who shortly afterwards, having stopped in the library for a few minutes, entered the House, led by Prince Albert. Her Majesty looked somewhat paler than usual, but there was nothing else in the Royal appearance that betokened the slightest deviation from the good health of which the continuance is the most earnest wish of all her Majesty's subjects. The Queen was dressed in white satin embroidered with gold, under an ample robe of crimson velvet. Her Majesty wore the well known diamond tiara, with a profusion of diamonds otherwise disposed with tasteful magnificence about her person. Prince Albert appeared in Field Marshal's uniform, with the collar of the Garter, and looked remarkably well. The usual splendid retinue ranged themselves around the Throne, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, bearing the cap of maintenance, took his place on her Majesty's right hand; Lord Melbourne, with the sword of state, was on the left; and near him the crown was held on a cushion. Her Majesty being seated, with Prince Albert on a chair of state on her left, one step lower than the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustes Clifford, was directed to summon the House of Commons to the bar. The ordinary scuffle on the part of the Honorable Members once more destroyed the dignity of the ceremonial, and it was at the imminent hazard of being run over that Sir William Gossett, the Sergeant at Arms, could secure the centre place for the Speaker. Silence and something like order having at length been restored, her Majesty received the Royal speech from the hands of the Lord Chancellor, and immediately proceeded to read it with her accustomed emphasis and graceful enunciation.

The Lord Chancellor then handed to her Majesty the following speech, which was read from the Throne:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have the satisfaction to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.—The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan a convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant; to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe—I have given directions that this Convention shall be laid before you.—I rejoice to be able to inform you that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being completely accomplished.—In the course of these transactions my naval forces have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, & with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill.—Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, I at the same time appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese government.—The plenipotentiaries were, by the last accounts, in negociation with the government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.—Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by those Powers, in 1835. for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation, between them upon terms honourable to both.—I have concluded with the Argentine Republic, and with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have directed the estimates of the year to be laid before you. However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Measures will be submitted to you without delay which will have for their object the more speedy and effectual administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to insure for it your early and most serious consideration.—The powers of the commissioners appointed under the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community.—It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism, and I humbly implore of Divine Providence that all your councils may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote by enlightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

At the conclusion of the speech her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended as before, left the house; the cortege returned to Buckingham Palace, and the house adjourned till five o'clock.

The house re-assembled at five o'clock when the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack.

THE ADDRESS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the speech of her Majesty.—The Earl of DUCIE said that it appeared to him that it had always been the custom to fix on the most inexperienced person in that House to move the address in answer to the speech from the throne; and on the present occasion the Noble Lord had certainly not shown himself a Reformer, but had adhered closely to the old custom. (A laugh.) It was most gratifying to find, that the first wish of her Majesty, and the first object of her Government, was to maintain that peace which was so essential to the welfare and prosperity of this country, depending as it did so entirely upon the extension of its manufactures and its commerce. But dear and necesseary as peace must be admitted to be, he was satisfied that their Lordships would be the last persons in the world to wish that England should lose that high position among nations, which she must necessarily lose if she should be guilty of any culpable inactivity in a case as that which had recently occurred, in which that interference was demanded for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. He believed that the country owed a deep debt of gratitude to the heads which had planned, and to the arms which had so nobly executed that series of operations which had ended so satisfactorily. With regard to the expedition to China, he was glad to learn from the speech that there was very probability of our differences with that country being brought to a speedy termination. Since the last session of Parliament mighty changes had taken place closely bearing on the interests of this country. In India there was every reasonable hope for continued tranquillity. Canada was no longer disturbed, and it was satisfactory to know that the Canadians seemed fully satisfied with the working of their new constitution. With regard to our domestic affairs, we were at present in the enjoyment of quiet. Agriculture was in a progressive state of improvement, and manufactures were rising from the depressed state in which they had been of late, into that limited and uncertain state of prosperity beyond which, he feared, they could never rise so long as duties of a restrictive nature were continued, which rendered it impossible for any human foresight or precaution to prevent a recurrence of famine prices in articles of subsistence. (Ironical cheers from the Opposition.) Before proceeding further, he would cast a retrospective glane at the state of derangement of our commercial affairs in the summer of 1839. This was owing to a contraction in the currency—to the second great breaking up of credit in the United States—to the stoppage of our trade with China—to the blockade of the South American ports by the French, and to the uncertain state of our negotiations in the Levant. Since those affairs had been settled the foreign exchange had attained such steadiness, that he hoped that such an alteration would take place in the commercial relations of this country as would produce a balance of payment in its favour, that bullion would again return to the coffers of the bank, and that the money market of London would be relieved from the pressure which now weighed it down, and from the advanced state of interest which had been demanded for the last few years. The settlement of the Syrian question had opened up Syria and Egypt to the spirit and enterprise of our merchants, and we might also hope that the legitimate influence which England had obtained from the position she had of late taken would produce an extended and profitable commerce in those nations. There was no spot more bright in the occurences of the past year, nor one more worthy of congratulation, than the commercial conduct of the people of the United States. (Hear, hear, hear.) From the magnitude of our commerce and the extended intercourse which took place between England and America, it was impossible but that the derangement of the internal affairs of the one must operate seriously upon the other. The evil which had existed in America was fast passing away, and they had every reason to hope that that extended commerce would be resumed which had formerly existed to the advantage of both countries. The American people had, after a severe pressure, fulfilled their State engagements with Foreign Powers. (Hear.) They had set a good example to their neighbours in South America—(Hear)—and indeed it was an example which was not a bad one for some of the older States of Europe. (A laugh.) It was but an act of justice on his part to call the attention of their Lordships to the uniform success that had attended the policy of her Majesty's present Ministers. They had now peace at home, and their arms had been victorious abroad. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord then read the proposed address, which was almost an echo of the speech.... Lord LURGAN said, in rising to second the address, that this address, like every other he had heard in that house, with one exception, which would now be present to the minds and dear to the hearts of all their Lordships—with the single exception of the paragraph relating to the birth of the Princess Royal—was but a copy.. a dull copy.. a spiritless echo of the communication which they had heard from the throne. (A laugh.) He did not think the worse of it for that. It appeared to him to be a good sign of the state of the country, and to say something of the practical working of the constitution when the Sovereign could so speak out in the face of day before the assembled parliament, as to draw forth a faithful response, even an echo of her sentiments in the answer to it. Such was the happy position of affairs at present that they could not better perform their duty than by merely sending as an answer the echo of the speech itself. They had heard that paragraph in the address which proposed to take up their congratulations to the foot of the throne on the happy birth of the Princess Royal. He was sure that they would unanimously respond to that call. Many of their Lordships had been present on the auspicious day on which her Majesty, with due wisdom and foresight, had entered into that married state of partnership which had both divided her care and in some measure diminished her responsibility; and it was well known to all of their Lordships that consequent upon the wisdom and virtuous selection of that day the Palace of England might be pointed out as the best specimen of domestic happiness which England herself, rich and virtuous as she undoubtedly was in all her social and domestic relations, could exhibit. He believed fully that the crowned heads of Europe would now act from intuitive love of peace. If he were told that the French were inaccessible to moderate and impartial views, he would say that he did not believe such an assertion. He believed that the great Minister in France to whose hands had been confided the reins of power in that country, had already done much, by the truth of his nature and the honesty of his proceedings, to maintain peace at home and peace abroad..... Lord BROUGHAM said that he certainly did not rise to oppose the address, though he would protest against a very large portion of the speeches which had just been made. His Noble Friend had congratulated the house, as well he might if there were any foundation for it, upon the Croown having received unabated assurances from all foreign powers of their disposition to maintain the most friendly relations with this country. That was not in this speech—(hear). It was in the speech of last year—(hear, hear). This led him at once to observe that those things which had taken place during the last six months, and which were prepared for some months preceding the prorogation of Parliament, had naturally filled his mind with deep and gloomy apprehensions. He was distressed when reflected that friendly dispositions had been changed—that a good understanding had been interrupted—that an alliance of ten years' standing had been terminated, at least for the present—an alliance which had knit together these two great nations, and which, by binding them in the habits and feelings of amicable intercourse, had secured the peace of Europe, and the peace of the whole world (hear, hear;). It was a grievous thing to have to add to these reflections that the work of slaughter in one part of the world had already commenced, and that we were engaged, he would not say in wars which would have no triumphs, and that we already had had none, but in wars fruitful, it might be through the valour and skill of gallant troops, in triumphs, but in triumphs of a nature to dash away exultation with feelings of a far different nature, and which would place those who had been by the former necessities of the case compelled to win for us pretty much in the same situation in which those who were the ornaments of the same service some thirty five years ago were placed in, when they were pronounced by men of various shades of political opinions, and generally differing widely—by Mr. Fox, Lord Grey, Lord Spencer, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Wyndham—to be objects rather of condolence than of pure and unmingled congratulation. There was a wide difference between never interfering at all with continental policy, and between perpetually and unceasingly intermeddling—between keeping entirely aloof from all concern in European affairs, and never having our hands out of them—between shutting ourselves up in our insular position, as if we were divided by the Atlantic instead of the Channel, and were kept wholly separate from the rest of the world—between that and between extending ourselves and adopting a sort of ubiquity—making ourselves everywhere present, and perpetually acting, and always intriguing, as if our existence was extended and everywhere to be found, and as if every portion of the European continent were part and parcel of the British dominions. It was to that excess he objected. It was the perpetual interference, that constant intermeddling, which he complained of, and should ever complain of; and when he looked back at the transactions which had taken place during the last six months, and the negotiations which took place previous to the last six months, it certainly did appear to him as if men and Ministers were acting on some supposition that the capital of the Turkish empire was the capital of this island—as if there was no difference between the Bristol Channel and the Bosphorus, or between Syria and Ireland. He wished to ask what was the avowed object of all these proceedings, for which so great a risk had been incurred, for which so much actual mischief had been done? Was it to preserve the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire? Since when had we begun to think it absolutely and indispensably necessary to consult nothing but the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire? Was it in the year 1827, when we and Russia, our present ally joined together in destroying the fleet of the Turkish Emperor? Was it in the years 1830 and 1833, when we, with the assistance of Russia, joined to dismember the Turkish empire of a large integral portion of its dominions, and when the negotiations turned upon, not whether Greece should be taken from Turkey, and be erected into an independent kingdom, for that was never disputed, but the amount of Turkish territory which should be added to Greece? Was it in 1839 that they thought of nothing but the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire? This, then, was the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire. for the attainment of which they had given up France, and ranged themselves with the other allies in preference to France. No doubt the fortress of Acre was the key to the Taurus and the Bosphorus; but was it for such an object that they were willing to sacrifice that solid and substantial foundation upon which the peace of Europe depended—he meant a good understanding between France and England? As to think of renovating the Turkish empire, a body which had fallen to pieces by natural decay, it was preposterous. They had only to look at the condition of that empire to see that the thing was impossible. Every part of the Government of that empire—every pachalic connected with it—showed that the whole Government was in an irremediable state of derangement. Suppose they were not disposed to give Syria to Mehemet Ali, but to the Grand Turk himself, had they any reason for believing that in such a case the Grand Turk would be able to keep it? (hear, hear!). Russia would be a gainer, without any security being obtained against her in the Levant. It was well worth her while to give up a little present advantage, in the hope that, though not immediate, she would obtain greater advantage hereafter. *What Russia feared was a good understanding between France and England, and it was that understanding which alone offered security against the designs of Russia upon the Turkish Empire.* The alliance of England and France rendered the views of Russia upon Constantinople hopeless, and as long as co-operation between England and France rendered the views of Russia upon Constantinople hopeless, and as long as co-operation between England and France lasted, the Turkish Empire was secure against Russia. The great object of Russia, therefore, was more than all others, that this good understanding should cease; and unhappily in this, at a trifling expence to herself, Russia had succeeded, for this country was now severed from France. No confidence could be placed in the present state of things.—it was most unsatisfactory, for it was impossible to say how long peace would be endured. Looking at the history of Russia for the last century and a half, he had no confidence in the desire which she had expressed during the last sixteen or eighteen months of preserving the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire, and the less became his confidence in this respect, when he considered that by allying herself to France she would be much more likely to accomplish her ultimate designs than if the good understanding between England and France had continued. It was against the designs of France, as well as of Russia, that they wished to guard, for was not their charge against France that she was endeavouring to creep to Egypt along the African coast. He did not think that France entertained any such designs; but if she did, could she not more easily carry these designs into execution when separated from this country than if she were in alliance with us? If France and Russia were to come together, what security was there that each would not be able to effect their own purpose? In God's name, let it not be supposed by the people on either side of the water—of this country or of France—that the people of England were indifferent to a war between this country and France, or the blessings of peace with that nation (hear, hear!). If they had been told that a war with France was likely, his belief was that the whole of the English people—he was confident that a majority of them—he knew for certain that an overwhelming majority of the working and middle classes, and all those of the Liberal party would have risen up as one man, and would have said to the Government in a voice not to be misunderstood that peace with France was not to be broken, come what might (hear, hear!).... Viscount MELBOURNE then rose, and spoke to the following effect:—I could not, my lords, feel any surprise at the speech which my noble and learned friend has just delivered to your lordships—a speech, indeed, in the sentiments of which I generally concur—although I cannot but express my regret that I have not the concurrence of my noble and learned friend in respect of that part of our policy to which it more particularly refers. We are aware that our policy is liable to disapprobation, and we cannot and have no right to expect that your lordships should come at once to an unanimous approbation of it, without at least laying before you the fullest information which it is in our power to offer you respecting it (hear, hear!). But, my Lords, when you come to consider the information which it is our intention to place before you, I do feel certain that you will be persuaded that nothing has been done in which there ought to have been any danger of wound-

ing or offending the feelings even of the most sensitive people (hear, hear !). Our object has been the firm establishment of peace by means of the maintenance of the integrity and independence of that Turkish empire (cheers). The hostility of Mehemet Ali to the Sultan has been most clearly manifested by the battle of Nezib, by the seizure of the Turkish fleet, by his refusal to restore it (hear, hear !)---and it is evident he intended to encroach upon the Turkish empire, and to erect himself into the greatest Mahometan power in that part of the East (hear, hear !). Under such circumstances, then, it became necessary that we should have recourse to decisive measures, in order to counteract these designs on the part of the Pacha (hear). My noble and learned friend has said that we have only served the purpose of Russia and that she is to be the gainer by the interruption of the English and French ailiance. But, my Lords, I do not know what designs Russia had in that part of the world, and I am of opinion that it is quite possible that Russia may be anxious for the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and that she has been desirous te see an end put to a state of things which would have compelled her bound as she was by treaties, to take a part which must have compromised the peace of the world. I do trust and hope that we shall speedily see the establishment of a state of things in which the general peace will be secured by the union and agreement of all the great Powers of Europe for that common object. The noble and learned lord has said that if war had been nearer than it was there would have been a general cry throughout the kingdom that hostilities with France should net be persevered in. I will not say anything on this statement ; but this I must say, that it is not in the power of any one country to command the maintenance of peace (hear, hear)---The Duke of WELLINGTON rose and said ; I have looked for many years with great anxiety the state of affairs in the Levant, which have created frequent remonstrances and representations on the part of all the Powers of Europe, and most particularly on the part of England and France, especially with reference to the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, and the events, generally, which arose out of the transactions which marked the period of 1831, and the two or three following years (hear, hear). I must confess that it was with a great degree of satisfaction that I heard that her Majesty's Government were taking into their serious consideration the affairs in that part of the world. My Lords, from what we see at present, I must say that I do think that the danger has been considerably removed—(hear, hear)—that the transactions which have recently taken place will as the noble Viscount anticipates, terminate in a peaceful manner—and that France ere long will join the other great Powers of Europe in their endeavours to secure the peace of these countries and of the world (hear). My Lords, I have heard a good deal of late—I have heard a good deal to night—with respect to the ailiance between England and France. With reference to this subject. My Lords. I certainly am aware that England and France have co-operated on several occasions from benevolent motives and purposes. But I know, my Lords, of no other alliance, beyond this, between England and France (hear, hear). England and France have frequently consulted together, on matters, certainly, of general interest with respect to all the Powers of Europe ; but I must be permitted to say that I know of no alliance between these countries with reference to which it can be said that they have been peculiarly united, or in agreement (hear). I must say that, throughout the whole affair with the French Government, not knowing more than has publicly appeared as to the ground of the difference between England and France, I see no reason for France to find fault, any more than I did to complain on the occasion when I was left alone at Verona, when all the other Powers took another course from that which I pursued myself (hear, hear). I therefore must do the noble Viscount (Palmerston) the justice to say that I do not see that there was any discourtesy practised, or that any discourtesy was intended (hear.) With respect to what my noble and learned friend opposite has said regarding Russia, I must remind my noble and learned friend, that, at least in my opinion, his charges against Russia and objects in the Levant cannot be said to arise out of this question (hear, hear). I believe that in what the Emperor of Russia alleges he is sincere in (hear). My noble and learned friend alluded to the excitement which has prevailed in this country with respect to the preservation of peace. My Lords, I must say, in the presence of my noble friends near me, who have not had the same opportunity of knowing it than I have, and I assure my noble and learned friend, that neither he nor any other man living has done one half as much for the preservation of the peace of the world, and above all for the honour of France herself, and for the settlement of these questions in which France was more immediately concerned, than the person who has now the honour of addressing your lordships did, under the instructions of the Government he was serving (cheers). My lords, I and the hon. and noble friends who acted with me in 1830, clearly proved by our conduct in office at the time that we were as anxious for the preservation of the peace of Europe as any man could be, whether of "liberal politics" or otherwise—(hear)—and as desirous for the good understanding of this country with France—and particularly that France should be upon a good understanding with all the Powers of Europe, and that she should take that place in the rank of nations becoming her interest, her station, her power, and her civilization (cheers).—The Address was then agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Since the last session the House has undergone some alterations—all of them for the worse. The oak-painting has been replaced by an uniform dirty white, which conveys the idea of huge shed or workshop, and the more so as, from motives of economy, no doubt, oil-colour has been disused and distemper substituted in its place. The consequence is that you cannot lean back without your coat being daubed with whitewash. A process that may possibly be advantageous in a metaphorical sense, to some Hon. Members but is by no means an improvement to their personal appearance, And this, it must be remembered, is a point on which. in many cases, deterioration would be fatal. The Bude lights continue to afford their painful glare.

When the doors of the gallery were opened at two o'clock there was but a comparatively thin attendance of Members. The Treasury benches, with the exception of Sir H. Parnell and the Attorney-General, were unoccupied. The house, however, began to fill rapidly. At twenty minutes after two Sir Augustus Chlifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, announced to the Speaker and the house that her Majesty required their immediate attendance at the bar of the House of Peers. The Speaker returned after an absence of about ten minutes, and the house adjourned during pleasure.—The SPEAKER resumed the chair at half past three and informed the house that during the recess he had issued new writs for the borough of Carlow, in the room of Mr. Vigors, deceased ; for the county of Mayo, in the room of Sir W. Brabazon, deceased ; and for the Kirkaldy burghs in the room of Mr. Robert Ferguson, deceased.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. Carew took the oaths and his seat for the county of Wexford ; and Mr. Pigot, the Attorney General for Ireland, took the oaths and his seat, upon his re-election for Clonmel.

"THE ROYAL CHRISTENING AND THE ARMY.

"Opinions wary whether or not their will be a Brevet on the occasion of the christening of the Princess Royal, some asserting that so auspicious an event will not be allowed to pass without being marked by Her Majesty's sense of the merits of the officers of both services, while others declare. Ministers hesitate to recommend the measure on account of the expense. Can it be possible that Her Gracious Majesty will thus suffer the navy and army to continue neglected for so trifling an expense as the promotion would require ? The amount is more than ten times met by the diminished charge for General and Flag Officers, in consequence of the numerous deaths amogst them within the last few years. The country is not generally aware that the senior Post Captains are of the year 1806, having consequently held their present rank *for thirty-five years*, not to mention the many years, passed as Commanders, Lieutenants, and Midshipmen. The senior Colonels have many of them been from *forty-five years to near half a century in the service* and not a few of them obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, for service in the field and conduct in action, and were in fact actively employed nearly throughout the whole of the late war with France. Both services equally suffer by this delay in the advancement of their services. In no other nation in Europe has promotion been so slow as in England. Why is this so ? Let those who ought to blush at reading the fact, answer, if they can. There is no want of remuneration in all Government civil appointments—then why are those alone to suffer who bear arms ? Let us hope they will no longer be doomed to disappointment, but that a well-timed and certainly deserved Brevet may be accorded on the approaching happy occasion, so that the Army and Navy, in accordance with all other classes of Her Mejesty's subjects, may have fresh occasion to bless her name.'

'The man who is not a Conservative must be a traitor' writes the *Times*. What a glorious prospect for the Peel Wellington party, what it is borne in mind that nine men out of ten are not Conservatives, and eithteen men out of twenty traitors.

Some wag has put forth a prospectus for a company to light the City of Saxe Gotha with gas. Any thing half so ridiculous has, perhaps never been heard of before. There never was but one single lamp in the place, and that was placed over the entrance to what is called the Palace, and secured with a strong padlock, to prevent the half starved inhabitants of the village from stealing the oil, and applying it to the purposes of butter.

MR. WILLIAM MELBOURNE'S WONDERFUL EXHIBITION.—The *Premier* wonder of the world, Mr. William Melbourne, condescends to inform the public at large that he has opened his "GRAND HALL OF CONJURING" at St. Stephens', Westminster, where he intends to continue during the Session of Parliament. He is delighted in being able to announce that he has got into prime order and training upwards of two hundred automata or moving puppets, so celebrated for obeying the word of command, and for doing as he bids them with astonishing facility. Mr. W. M. will discover to the company the unrivalled treasure of his *Cabinet*. Mr. W. M. will then exhibit some extraordinary *effects* on the optics and senses of his puppets by means of some *tin*, which, on his passing it before their eyes, and then applying it to the *palms* of their hands, will so mystify the puppets, that they will not be able to distinguish colours, but shall, at the Premier's command, call black white, and white black, to the great edification of all the beholders. Mr. W. M. will wind up by going through his various sleight-of-hand performances, which, from their unrivalled cleverness, may be deemed "a national honour." Doors open at four, and if "the House" is full, the performances commence. No ladies admitted, and no *smoking* (of any kind) allowed.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—Preparations for the Christening have already commenced at the Chapel Royal, by laying down the carpets previous to other necessary arrangements. It is said that the ceremony will be as private as is consistent with the illustrious birth of the infant ; and, from the smallness of the chapel the invitations to the "haute noblesse" will be rather limited, as at the Royal marriage last year. The Queen Dowager and all the members of the Royal Family, and the "corps diplomatique" will be present. It has not transpired whether the Marchioness of Landsowne, the Countess of Minto, or Viscountess Palmerston, gives a full dress assembly that evening ; but we have reason to believe the Countess of Minto will be the lady.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

The few Derby bets made on Thursday had little influence on the odds, which will be found to agree pretty closely with those quoted in our last report. Palæmon was backed for nearly 200*l*. Coronation for about 20*l*, Ralph for a pony, Marshal Soult for fifty, and Prince Caradoc for 100*l*, at the price given below : the same odds about the Marshal and Prince Caradoc would have been taken again had they been offered. The Knight of the Whistle and the Duke of Wellington were mentioned at 1,000 to 30 each, but not backed the Kinght had the call. Nothing done about Rosalie or Cameleon. A very flat afternoon closed as under:

DERBY.

4 to 1 agat Scott's lot (offers to take 9 to 2)
38 — 1 — Sir G. Heathcote's lot (t)
1 — 1 — Mr. Greville's Palæmon (t)
20 — 1 — Mr. Rawlinson's Coronation (t)
22 — 1 — Lord Albemarle's Ralph (t)
25 — 1 — Lord Bruce's Rosalie colt (t)
28 — 1 — Marquess of Westminster's Marshal Soult (taken)
30 — 1 — Mr. Mostyn's Prince Caradoc (t)
33 — 1 — Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle
33 — 1 — Col, Anson's Duke of Wellington
40 — 1 — Lord Jersey's Joachim (t)
50 — 1 — Mr. Vansittart's Darioletta colt (t)
1000 — 15 — Mr. Wigram's Nebros (t)
450 — 50 — Coronation, and Eriugo, (t)

GREAT FIGHT FOR £1000.---On Tuesday the match between Hannan, of the London ring, and Broome, of Birmingham, for £500 aside, was decided at Bicester, after a most determined struggle, in favour of the latter, to the great surprise and discomfiture of the metropolitan "Corinthians," who had backed Hannan to an immense amount, from his being considered one of the most scientific sparrers of the day. The contest consisted of nearly fifty rounds, which were fought in about an hour and 20 minutes, and throughout the fight both men exhibited the most determined courage. They are light weights, and there was not more than four or five pounds difference in their weight. At the time they entered the ring Hannan was decidedly the favourite, five to four being freely laid by his backers and supporters on his winning, and there were plenty of takers among the Birmingham fancy.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ASHTON.—THE LATE MURDER.—The following is the evidence of the witness Davies, to which we last week alluded. After recounting the meetings of the parties, he states what occurred after his arrest: While in custody here I was with Williams, at the station ouse in Droylsden. When brought up here, we were taken out to be shaved one by one. We were all shaved. I and Thompson, Williams and Hardwick, were alf in the lock-up together. I heard Williams saying to the Hardwicks, that all of us should be, of one mind; there ought to be no splitting "Sooner," he added, "than split on little Jack, I'll hang like a pound of candles." I was sent to Kirkdale that day. After being there some days, I met with Williams and the Hardwicks. I and Williams were talking, and Samuel Hardwick got behind us. I was talking about the man being shot. I said "It is a awkward concern, and it is most likely some person may suffer for it innocently." "Oh," said Williams, "its of no use talking about that. There is not a man on the face of the earth knows anything about it, only me and little Jack." Samuel Hardwick joined us while we were talking this way. I repeated the same words over again in Samuel Hardwick's hearing. He said again there was no danger of its coming out. No one outside knew of it, only Jack. "Jack I will never split on," he said, "I'm not afraid he'll split on me." He said he should not like Jack to be hurt ; he was a little good one. He spoke to me of the money after. As we were walking, he said, "Jack has done his duty this time; he ought to have a pound for it." On cross-examination by the prisoner Hulme : You did not stay long in the Feathers Inn. I do not know what you went there for. I cannot say that I saw you pay a man anything. There were only me and Hardwick together when you met us in Dukinfield. Williams was not with us. I was forward in liquor. I did not talk of setting off on tramp, nor of making good use of some money that I had. I have not seen you since that Saturday night at Beckworth's. I never visited the place where the deed was done since the attempt was made twice. After some other witnesses had been examined the prisoners were asked whether they had anything to say. They all denied all knowledge of the murder; and Hulme called witnesses to prove that he was at work at the time. He also said that he should like to have a further opportunity of calling witnesses. The magistrates determined on committing Williams for trial for the murder and two attempts at murder, and Hulme likewise, and also to answer for the two attempts to blow up Mr. Whitfield's house. No fresh evidence was offered in the case of Hardwicks, and they were also committed for trial as accessories before the fact. The other prisoners, viz., Betty Williams, Mary Bowstead, and Francis Lee, were discharged. William Shaw was placed at the bar, and charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Benjamin Cooper. He was also committed for trial.

BATH.—SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—A few days since, four boys were shooting in the fields close adjoining the town of Thornbury, with a poaching gun, about 14 inches long in the barrel, when, according to report, a quarrel ensued, and one of them, Joseph Walker, at about three yards distance, wilfully shot one of his comrades, blowing his intestines all to pieces, so that he died in a few hours. The boy who is killed, is a grandchild of Mark Williams, a blacksmith. Walker, who absconded, is an apprentice to a shoemaker; he is about 15 years of age, of small stature, dark eyes, and stammers.

BRISTOL.—HONESTY REWARDED.—A postman of Bristol having found a pocket-book, containing bills and sureties to the amount of 57*l*, was rewarded with 1s. 4d. on taking the property to the owner.

EGHAM.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning a dreadful accident occurred to a young lad named Keen, the servant of Christian Clarke, Esq., of this town, in consequence of the accidental discharge of a double barrelled gun, with No. 1 shot, the contents of which entered his right arm, just below the elbow, shattering it in a most horrid manner, and lodging between the elbow and the wrist. It appeared that his master and Mr. Paris were about to proceed in a boat on the Thames, for the purpose of wild duck shooting, and while the young man was placing in the boat the fowling piece, which had been most incautiously loaded, and the caps left on, the gun, from some unaccountable cause, went off, lodging the contents in his arm, as stated. Mr. Clarke, who was a short distance from the river, hearing the explosion, immediately hastened to the spot, where he found his servant, with the blood streaming from the wound, and in a state of great exhaustion. The poor lad was taken to the Pass House at Egham, and Mr. Gilbertson, surgeon (as well as three others) were immediately in attendance. A fly was then procured, and the sufferer (accompanied by his master and Mr. Gilbertson) proceeded to the London University Hospital, in Gower Street where, upon his arrival, amputation of the arm, from above the elbow, was performed by Mr. Liston.

EXETER.—A COCKNE SPORTSMAN.—During the late severe frost, a dashing young blood of this city, bethought himself he would spend a day in sporting. Accordingly he equipped himself in a *bang up* velveteen jacket, with the figure of a dog on every button, and having capacious pockets on the outside. Into one of these was duly stowed the requisite proportion of shot, and in that on the contrary side a quarter pound of powder. His borrowed gun was taken on his shoulder, but, as like other sparks, he never considers himself completely fitted out without his cigar, one of the largest and best of this description was stuck on one side of his mouth, and thus equipped, and with something better than the figure of a dog at his heels, he gaily sallied forth. As being on a path on which he was more likely to see and be seen than many others, he bent his way towards Alphington, but had not gone far when lo! a blackbird appeared in sight. This was luck beyond expectation, and he hastened to have a pop at what he already considered his prize. As he could not, however, shoot with an Havannah in his mouth, the twisted and fragrant and now fiery leaf was plunged into the left pocket, and the gun duly fixed at the shoulder, when, in the twinkling of an eye, without affording time for anything like deliberate aim, a loud explosion followed, not from the fowling piece, which with its master, fell heavily to the ground, but from our hero's pocket, the lighted cigar having come in contact with the powder, and, with a scalding or rather burn of no ordinary kind, literally blown the *cockney* sportsman up.

KIRTON.—A COMBAT OF A NOVEL NATURE took place on the 13th inst. at Deancoat Hall, in the parish of Kirton, between two young ladies from the North, and two gentlemen of the aforesaid village, to try who was to be pronounced the conqueror at a game of snowballs, and thus to decide a wager. It terminated in favour of the latter, after great exertions. The ladies were suitably attired for the occasion, and seemed to be familiar with the sport.

SLIMBRIDGE.—SELF-DESTRUCTION.—A case of self-destruction occurred on Monday last, at Slimbridge. A young woman, about 20 years of age, named Elizabeth Burley, put an end to her existence by shooting herself through the head, by discharging an old gun barrel. The unfortunate girl was found lying on the floor quite dead, with a part of her head and face blown away. To accomplish her dreadful purpose she had sat on a trunk and had placed the butt end of an old gun barrel against the wall of the room, and the muzzle in her mouth, and had fired it off by applying a red hot ramrod to the touch-hole. There was neither stock nor lock to the gun ; the walls of the room and the bed were covered with blood and the charge of the gun. It appeared in evidence that she had been very strange and different in her manner lately, and about a fortnight since had attempted to cut her throat, saying that she had something heavy on her mind. Her friends were not aware of any cause for such a feeling. Verdict—"Derangement of mind."

WATFORD.—A CHASE AFTER A THIEF.—An occurrence of a rather ludicrous character took place at Watford, on Monday. Two fellows strangers to the town, watched an opportunity when no one was in the place, to go into the shop of Mr. Fulwood, a cornchandler at Watford, and were in the act of rummaging the till, when the servant accidentally came in and asked them what they wanted. They made some evasive reply, attempted to get out of the shop, and when the servant endeavoured to stop them they forced their way past her, and ran off. An alarm was immediately given, and West, the constable of Watford, soon came up, and having ascertained that the two men had gone down the town, in the direction of Rickmansworth, set off after them, accompanied by about 40 or 50 men and boys belonging to the town, dogs, &c. The fugitives having a good start got some distance before their pursuers, and took to the fields at the back of the town, and ran for nearly a distance of two miles. They then began to flag, and hearing their pursuers close on their track, they doubled back again, and endeavoured to conceal themselves under a hedge. Their followers, however, were too keen for them ; they were quickly driven out of cover, and again started towards the Hempstead road, and when they came to the fencing round Cashiobury, the Earl of Essex's seat, they sprang over and took to the wood, hoping that they should be able to conceal themselves in it. The constable, however, was close upon their heels, and when they had got some distance in the wood they took separate paths. The officer followed the one nearest to him, and just as he was in the act of climbing up a tree, caught him by the legs, pulled him down, and secured him in a nearly exhausted state. He was taken back to Watford, and safely lodged in the cage. The prisoner was subsequently taken before the Rev. Mr. Capel, a magistrate for the county of Herts, when he gave his name William Dawkins, and said that he came from Windsor to look for work. The charge of felony was clearly made out against him, and the magistrate committed him to St. Alban's gaol for trial The fellow's companion succeeded in getting away.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.

OVERLAND MAIL, FEBRUARY 4.

The LORD CHANCELLOR informed their Lordships that he had felt it his duty to communicate with Mr. Justice Bosanquet, the Senior Judge presiding at the Central Criminal Court at a recent sessions, with respect to certain proceedings before that Court, in which a member of their Lordships' House was concerned, and that he (the Lord Chancellor) had received the following answer :—

"Montague-place Jan. 28th, 1840.

"My Lord,—In answer to your Lordship's enquiry respecting the proceedings at the Centra Criminal Court in the case of the Earl of Cardigan, in October last. I had the honor to acquaint your Lordship thet an indictment having been found by the grand jury against the Earl for feloniously shooting with a loaded pistol at Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, with intent to murder, to main, and disable him, and to do him grievous bodily harm, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, Mr. Adolphus, as counsel for the Earl, moved the Court to direct that the recognizances of the Earl and his sureties for his appearance at the Central Criminal Court might be respited to the ensuing sessions, on the ground that the Earl, being a peer, could not be tried in that Court : whereupon it was ordered that the recognizances should be respited accordingly, to afford an opportunity of removing the indictment to be tried before the proper tribunal, either of the Lord High Steward, or of the House of Peers.

"I have further ascertained, by inquiry of the Clerk of Arraigns, that similar orders have been made at each subsequent sessions for the recognizances,

"I have the honor to be, my Lord.
"Your Lordship's obedient servant.
"J. B. BOSANQUET.
"To the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor."

Now he (the Lord Chancellor) apprehended that their Lordships would think it right to adopt the course pursued by that House on all similar occasions to the present, which was the apointment of a committee to inquire into the mode of procedure proper, for the House to take. The Course, however, was not always quite uniform, for he found from the journals that sometimes individual peers were appointed, and sometimes all the peers present during the existing sessions. The course generally adopted had been to form a committee of the peers present during the existing sessions and he proposed to follow it on the present occasion. The noble and learned Lord here moved the appointment of a committee of all Lords present during this session to inspect the journals of the House in proceedings of ariminal cases against peers.

THE EABL OF CARDIGAN.—The Earl of Shaftesbury brought up the report of the Committeeappointed to inspect the journals on the form of the trial of peers, with a view to the adoption of a proper course of proceeding in order to bring the Earl of Cardigan, to a speedy trial. The committee were of opinion, that the Noble Earl should be tried at the bar of the House of Lords, and that the trial should take place on the 16th of the present month, on which day all the Judges should be ordered to attend. They were likewise of opinion, that all peers should be required to attend, and that all members of the Royal Family should be informed that their presence was desired,

2*nd*.—Earl CARDIGAN surrendered hims lf into the custody of Sir A. Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, and was subsequently admitted to bail, himself in the sum of 10,000*l*., and two sureties of 50,000*l*, each.

CAPTAIN JOHN REYNOLDS OF THE 11TH HUSSARS AND THE HORSE GUARDS.

Captain J. Reynolds sent in his resignation, and requested permisson to sell out. After his papers had been a fortnight or three weeks at the Horse Guards, a letter was sent by Lord Fitzroy Somerset to Captain Basil Hall, requesting an interview with that gentleman as his Lordship was desirous of consulting him previously to his accepting his nephew's resignation. After a week's delay an appointment was made for a Saturday. On the day appointed it was understood Lord Fitzroy Somerset was to remain at the Horse Guards after four o'clock, for the purpose of an interview with Captain Basil Hall. An accident, however, happened to the mail, which prevented Captain Basil Hall from arriving in town in time, and the interview was postponed until the next day (Sunday), at his Lordship's private residence.

After mdaters of indifference had been talked over, his Lordship alluded to the position in which Captain J. Reynolds was placed, and enquired if the cause of his sending in his resignation arose from his intended marriage ; for if it did, although it was an understood rule in some regiments that an officer on his marriage should leave the corps, yet in the present case it might be so arranged as not to require Captain J. Reynolds to sell out. His Lordship was then told that that was not the cause of the resignation ; the clear and distinct cause was

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the overbearing and tyrannical conduct of the Earl of Cardigan—that Captain J. Reynolds felt that the value of his commission was not secure for even one day whilst under the Earl's command ; and that the Earl's conduct was overbearing, and his language abusive.

On hearing this, Lord Fitzroy Somerset enquired if the Earl was in the habit of swearing at the officers, and had *the satisfaction* of having it explained to him by Capt. B. Hall, that a commanding officer might be abusive without resorting to oaths. The result was, that Lord F. Somerset promised to communicate with the Adjutant-General, and Captain J. Reynolds was forthwith ordered up from Chichester to attend at the Horse Guards, and thus allow of a personal solicitation on the part of Lord F. Somerset that he would withdraw his resignation. Captain John Reynolds arrived in London, had an interview with the Adjutant-General, when the terms agreed upon which he consented to withdraw his resignation, were a recantation of the censure given by General Sleigh on the *black bottle* affair, six month's leave of absence (which had been previously refused by the Earl of Cardigan), two years at the senior department of the Military College, and a distinct and express understanding that Captain John Reynolds should never again be required to serve for a single day under the Earl of Cardigan.

MAJOR MORSE COOPER AND THE HORSE GUARDS.

Major Morse Cooper has made two applications to the Horse Guards to be allowed to exchange from half-pay to the active duties of his profession ; and in those applications named the officers who were willing to exchange with him. In consequence of the refusal of both these applications, Major Morse Cooper addressed a letter to Lord Hill, in justification of his conduct. In this letter Major Cooper explains the position in which he has been placed by the Horse Guards sheltering the Earl of Cardigan under the very acts for which they were censuring him. He tells the Horse Guards that he is fully prepared to prove every assertion he had made relative to the Earl, and complains of the illegality and injustice of the court-martial which sat upon Captain Anthony Reynolds, for quoting his (Major Cooper's) words, in the censure attached to the finding and sentence of that court-martial, when such evidence was given upon oath. Major Cooper requested Lord Hill, should it not be his Lordship's intention to allow him to resume the active duties of his profession, to accept of his twenty-seven years' service as a gratuity to the country, and allow him to receive the money he had actually paid for his commissions. In reply, Lord Hill regrets the asperity of tone which prevailed throughout the Major's letter, and is astonished to find him justifying himself in opposition to the Court-martial, and assures the Major he is not warranted in the conclusion he has arrived at, in supposing that it was Lord Hill's intention to prevent his resuming the active duties of his profession.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN AND THE HORSE GUARDS.

Above we have given two cases, in which the Horse Guards, to shelter the Earl of Cardigan, has been obliged to succumb, in a very unprecedented manner, to two junior officers in the service. We hope on the meeting of parliament, that Major M. Cooper's letter to the Horse Guards, and Lord Hill's reply, will be read to the House by some honorable member after moving for their production. We feel confident that if it were only done, that it would require no evidence to prove how utterly the authorities of the Horse Guards have lost that high tone so necesary for command, in a vain endeavour to uphold one whose conduct from the beginning to the end has been so indefensible.

It would appear, from a country paper, that there has been a rumour of Lord Hill's intended resignation from ill-health ; but that journal remarks, that we are happy to hear his Lordship is in good health ; and therefore doubt the truth of the rumour. Perhaps the circumstances we narrated in our first number, and those we now disclose, may more easily account for the rumoured resignation, It seems to us that the result of all this commotion must be either the resignation of Lord Hill, or of the Earl of Cardigan. Between these two, who can hesitate as to the Services which have been most valuable to the country. [An old military officer suggests that Lord Fitzroy Somerset, perhaps, will feel bound to follow Lord Hill's resignation should the rumour be founded on truth, as he, (Lord F. Somerset) has, personally, much interfered on behalf of his friend the Earl of Cardigan.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN AND THE 11TH HUSSARS.

We regret that we should have occasion to call public attention to the conduct of the Earl of Cardigan towards Dr. Sandham, a most meritorious officer of this regiment, which conduct has, however, had the good effect of producing a just, but tardy and unwilling reprimand of the Earl by the General Commanding-in-Chief, to whom complaint was officially made.

The circumstances, we understand, were, that Lord Cardigan had given orders that Dr. Sandham should attend the troops to church and back ; on leaving, the Doctor passed through the little gate of the churchyard, and fell in with the men, who marched through the large gate. When the troops reached the barracks, the adjutant said to Dr. Sandham, " It is His Lordship's order that you fall in with the troops." " I don't understand you," replied the Doctor. " It is his Lordship's order," rejoined the Adjutant, and went away. On the dismissal of the troops Dr. Sandham went to the Earl of Cardigan and said, " My Lord, I have been ordered to fall in with the troops ;" to which his Lordship replied, those are my orders, Sir." But I don't understand them, my Lord.' " They are my orders, Sir ;" and then his Lordship seeming to reflect, inquired, " Did you not come out at the small gate ?" to which the Doctor replied, " I did." " Then,' said his Lordship, " I order you in future, Sir, to come out at the large gate.'

Some one overhearing the above conversation, asked Dr. Sandham what the row was about, when he replied, " I came out of the small gate instead of the large one." His Lordship overheard, and sent for the Doctor and in the presence of two officers he gave him a severe reprimand. Dr. Sandham sent in a written complaint to the General Commanding-in Chief, through Lord Cardigan, who called for a counter-statement from the two officers, as his witnesses, of what passed, which exactly agreed with the Doctor's statement. The Earl of Cardigan came to town to see Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was absent, but he had an interview with Lord Hill, and shortly afterwards the Earl received the following reprimand :— " Horse Guards.

" Lord Hill regrets to find that his recommendation to the Earl Cardigan, on a previous occasion, has not had the effect of preventing application to the Horse Guards, by way of complaint of the Earl's conduct.'

We think that his Lordship would best consult his own dignity—comply with the wishes of the army in general, and more particularly of his own regiment, and would conciliate the feeling of the British public towards himself—were he at once, by retiring from the army, to restore that harmony and good fellowship again to the 11th Hussars, which until his Lordship joined the regiment, previously existed.

We understand that the two officers and Dr. Sandham expressed their intention of leaving the regiment in consequence of this affair.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* writes :— " Several paragraphs having been published stating that Lord Cardigan intends retiring from the 11th Hussars, we think it right to disabuse the public mind by declaring our most certain conviction that his Lordship has no such intention."

THE ARMY.

War-Office Jan. 5th.—14th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. George Main Fullerton to be Captain by p., v. Henderson, who retires. Cornet and Adjutant William Clarke to have the rank of Lieutenant dated January 4th, 1841. Cornet Robert Hugh Smith Barry to be Lieutenant by p., v. Fullerton.

22nd Foot.—Capt. Edmund Wilson Lascelles, from 45th Foot, to be Captain, v. Preston, who exchanges. To be Lieutenants without p.—Lieut. Edward Lucas, from the 1st West India Regiment, dated January 4th, 1841. Lieut. the Hon. Thomas Clotworthy Skeffington Foster, from the 1st West India Regiment, dated January 4th, 1841. Lieut. Joseph Edward Thackwell, from the 94th Foot, dated January 4th, 1841. Lieut. Thomas Dundas, from the 79th Foot, v. Gaisford, appointed to the 79th Foot, dated January 4th, 1841. Ensign Alexander Macpherson, from the 59th Foot. Ensign William Duncan Hilton, from the 3rd Foot. Ensign William Hervey Fitzgerald, from the 73rd Foot. Ensign William M. G. M'Murdo, from the 8th Foot. Ensign Edgar Steadman Smith, from the 61st Foot. Ensign Frederick George Thomas Deshon, from the 56th Foot. Ensign Charles Henry Montresor Smith, dated January 6th, 1841.

45th Foot.—General Sir Fitzroy Jeffries Grafton Maclean, Bart., from the 84th Foot, to be Colonel v. Lieut.-General Sir W. H. Pringle, deceased, dated December 30th, 1840.

48th Foot.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Bennett, from half-pay unattached, to be Major, v. Macdougall, promoted. Capt. the Hon. Arthur Alexander Dalzell to be Major by p., v. Bennett, who retires.

84th Foot.—Lieut.-General Sir Loftus William Otway to be Colonel, v. Sir F. J. G. Maclean, appointed to the 45th Foot, dated December 30th, 1840.

94th Foot.—Quartermaster Thomas Waite to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, v. D'Arcy, who resigns the Adjutantcy only. Sergeant-Major George Crozier to be Quartermaster, v. Waite, appointed Adjutant.

The undermentioned Cadets of the East India Company's Service, to have the temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Colonel Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining :—James Pattle Beadle, Archibald Impey, George Franklin Atkinson, Reginald John Walker, Thomas Charles Phillpotts, Gents.

8th.—13th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Henry Horatio Kitchener to be Captain by p., v. Rosser, who retires. Cornet Henry Hamilton to be Lieutenant by p., v. Kitchener. Charles Potts Rosser, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Hamilton.

22nd Foot.—Ensign Colin Dakers, from the 72nd Foot, to be Ensign, v. Smith, promoted.

41st Foot.—Ensign Thomas M'Leod Farmer to be Lieutenant by p., v. Carden, promoted. Hugh Smith, Gent., to be Ensign by p., v. Farmer.

48th Foot.—Lieut. Maurice Emmett to be Captain by p., v. Dalzell, promoted. Ensign David, Fullerton to be Lieutenant by p., v. Emmett. William Fetherston, Gent., to be Ensign by p., v. Fullerton.

62nd Foot.—Ensign Charles Lambert, from the 45th Foot, to be Ensign, v. Dane, promoted. Gentleman Cadet Henry Seymour Moore Donneley Fulton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without p., v. Gubbins, promoted.

15th.—14th Light Dragoons.—Cornet John Hasketh Goddard to be Lieutenant by p., v. Cornock, who retires. Joseph Cuff Barrett, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Barry, promoted, dated January 14th, 1841. William Nettleship, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Goddard.

41st Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Alexander James Sutherland, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without p., v. Smith, appointed to the 3 d Foot.

54th Foot.—Lieut. Edward Morris, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieutenant, v. Bayley, who exchanges.

72nd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Richard Minchin Lucas, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without p., v. Dakers, appointed to the 22nd Foot.

73rd Foot.—Sergeant-Major William Lyons to be Ensign without p., v. Fitzgerald promoted in the 22nd Foot.

94th Foot.—Lieut. James Twistleton Bayly, from the 54th Foot. to be Lieutenant, v. Morris who exchanges.

26th.—13th Dragoons.—Captain the Hon. W. Fred. Byng, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain, v. Kitchener, who exchanges.

2nd Foot.—Ensign Thomas James Drummond Reed, to be Lieutenant, by p., v. Moor, who retires ; Edward S. Smyth, Gent., to be Ensign by p., v. Reed.

21st Foot.—John Richardson Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon, v. Smith, appointed to the 19th Foot.

22nd Foot. Captain B. M. Ball, from half-pay of the 72nd Foot, to be Captain, v. A. Campbell, who exchanges, receiving the difference ; Lieutenant Nathan S. Gardiner to be Captain by p., v. Ball, who retires ; Captain G. Mainwaring, from the 87th Foot, to be Captain, v. Kidd who exchanges. To be Lieutenants by p.,—Ensign W. Somerville, v. Lucas, who retires. Ensign C. P. J. Stopford, v. Foster, who retires. Ensign G. R. Coles, v. Gardiner. To be Ensigns by p.—R. E. Blake, Gent., v. Somerville. J. P. Perceval, Gent., v. Stopford. R. Pennefather. Gent., v. Coles.

49th Foot. Lieutenant J. Patrick Meik, to be Captain without p., v. Stean, deceased; Ensign W. T. Bartley, to be Lieutenant, v. Meik ; Gent., Cadet J. G. Bolton from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign v. Bartley.

54th Foot.—E. S. Docker, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon v. Everard, deceased.

80th Foot.—Captain R. Macdonald, from half pay unattached, to be Captain, v. Jacob, promoted.

91st Foot.—Sergeant-Major John Gordon to be Quartermaster. v. W. Barfoot, who retires upon half-pay.

29th.—72nd Foot.—Lieut. William Rattray to be Captain by p., v. Fisher, who retires. Ensign W. H. Seymour to be Lieutenant by p., v. Rattray. F. Brandling, Gent., to be Ensign by p., v. Seymour.

Hospital Staff. -Deputy Inspector General John Murray, M. D., to be Inspector General of Hospitals, v. M'Leod, deceased. Assistant Inspector B. Nicholson to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, v. Murray.

Brevet.—Captain B. M. Hall, of the 22nd Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Unattached.—Lieutenant the Hon. E. A. W. Keane, from the 2nd Foot, to be Captain by p.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JAN. 8TH.

Foreign-Office, Jan. 8th.—It is hereby notified that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, dated December 9th, 1840, transmitting a note from Redschid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ottoman Porte, of the 9th of the same month, announcing that in consequence of the Syrian ports being now occupied by Ottoman troops, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan has given orders that the blockade of the ports and harbours of the coast of Syria should be discontinued.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Ecclesiastical Appointments.

The Rev. Wm. Winchester, M. A., to be an assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment. The Rev. F. Wm. Briggs, M. A., to be an assistant ditto on Madras ditto. The Rev. I. N. Allen, B. A , to be an assistant ditto on Bombay ditto.

RETIREMENTS, ETC., IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Establishment.

Retired.—Lieut. B. C. Bourdillon, 2nd Light Cavalry, from November 11th, 1840. Lieut. Horatio Lawrell, 3rd Light Cavalry, from September 8th, 1839. Lieut. R. L. R. Charteris, 65th Native Infantry, from September 15th, 1838, Major W. C. Oriel, from September 3rd, 1839. Capt. W. Barnett, from March 17th, 1840. Surgeon George Baillie, from June 13th, 1840. Surgeon Ebenezer Clarkson, M. D., from August 6th, 1840. Surgeon A. K. Lindsay, from November 23rd, 1840. Assistant-Surgeon W. P. Andrew, M. D., from 6th July, 1838. Assistant-Surgeon W. O. H. M'Cheyne, from November 1st, 1838.

Resigned.—Lieut. Charles Hutton, 20th Native Infantry, from July 31st, 1839. Lieut. H. C. Airey, 59th Native Infantry, from June 25th, 1839.

Absent from India five Years.—Thos. Edward Colebrooke, factor, from September 4th, 1840.

Madras Establishment.

Retired.—Lieut.-Colonel Stephen Townsend, Infantry, from September 6th, 1838. Lieut.-Colonel James Hanson, Infantry, from October 31st, 1840. Lieut. K. E. A. Money, 4th Light Cavalry, from April 3rd, 1840. Lieut. Thomas Lowe, 1st Native Infantry, from July 6th, 1840. Capt. E. B. Faunce, 15th Native Infantry, from Nov. 16th, 1840. Capt. Christopher Dennett, from January 15th, 1840. Assistant-Surgeon J. S. Owen, from July 17th, 1840.

Resigned.—Surgeon James Grant Malcolmson, from May 26th, 1838.

Absent from India five Years.—T. R. Wheatley, Senior Merchant, from July 12th, 1840. W. Wilson, Junior Merchant, from March 12th, 1840.

Bombay Establishment.

Retired.—Capt. William Wade, 2nd European Regiment, from September 16th, 1838. Major Holden Dunbabin, from September 2nd, 1840. Capt. Owen Poole, invalids, from July 15th, 1840. Conductor Thos. Sloper, from October 3rd, 1840. Commander W. Igglesden, Indian Navy, from July 5th, 1840. Commander J. M'Dowall, Indian Navy, from January 16th 1840. Purser F. Robinson, Indian Navy, from February 18th, 1840.

Absent from India five Years.—W. Clerk Senior Merchant, from June 18th, 1840.

Dismissed.—Midshipman Andrew Timbrel., Indian Navy, from November 18th, 1840.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per FORTESQUE, for MADRAS.—Rev. Wm. Bannister, B. A. John Fitzpatrick, M. D. Messrs. W. Dent, Thomas W. Dent and F. Crofton, cadet.

Per PARAGON, for MADRAS and BENGAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard, Messrs. Richardson, Babington, Granville, and two children.

Per MARY RIDLEY, for BENGAL.—Messrs. Thompson, Evans and Ramsay.

Per LADY EAST, for BOMBAY.—Dr. Thom. Captain Denton, Captain Challant, Messrs. Ward and Corlass.

Per ALEXANDER BARING, for BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hogsflesh and four children.

Per ANN, for BOMBAY.—Messrs. Francis, Shepherd and Lennox. Also officers with detachment of troops.

Per BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, for BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hunter Mrs. Bouchier, Mrs. Whitell, Mrs. Woodburn, Mrs. Dysart, Mrs. Douglas Crawford, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Inglis. Miss Bruzer, Miss Parkinson, Miss Penny, and Miss Bird. Capt. and Mrs. Thatcher, Capt, and Mrs. Purves, Capt. and Mrs. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Kempthorne. Mrs. and Miss Rickard, Messrs. Buchanan, Hessman, W. Anderson, Day, Dock, Inglis, Rickard, Thompson, Johnson, Hughes, Cursetjee, and Chisholm.

Per SIAM, for SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mrs. Mathews, 2 Messrs. Moorhead, Misses Reesmud Hatch, Mr., Mrs., Miss, and Master Seymour, Miss Graydon, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Foster, Aston, Denton, Hawker, Peachey, James, Randall, and two Messrs. M'Cullock.

Per CITY of POONAH, for MADRAS and BENGAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Miss Spiers, Miss Money, and Miss Damby, Lieut., and Mrs. Falconer, Hon. Mr. Perry, Messrs. W. Forbes, Mc Neil, Dighton, Dod, Stainforth, Stapleton, Mc'Cansland, Warner, Anderson, Scales, Holland, Stanhope, Strachey, Taylor, Whish, Nicholson, Mayne, Davis, Gibbins, Law, Hickman, Harris, and Holworthy. Captain Montressor.

Per CLAUDINE, for MADRAS.—Misses Willson, Captain Stoddart, Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, Messrs. Arbuthnot, Pritchard and Collingwood.

Per ANN, for BOMBAY.—Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Boileaus Major Myers, Captain Pew, Lieutenant Goldie, Lieutenant Harding, Ensign Longmore, Assistant-Surgeon Anderson, Messrs. P. M. Hammond, Francis and Shepherd.

Per GREAT LIVERPOOL, for MALTA and ALEXANDRIA.—Lady Roberts, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Manson. Two Misses Roberts, Miss Lind, Miss Lean, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Bullett, Colonel and Mrs. Baumgardt, Sir C. Campbell, Hon. Captain Villiers, Colonel Hunter, Captain Campbell, Captain M'Lean, Captain Stopford, Major Stratton, Lieutenant M'Cauley, Lieutenant Brettri Messrs. Shubuck, Wood, Smith, Hardy, Barneweil, Luard, Lodwick, Somerset, Pittar, Henderson, Westrop, Fletcher, and Lean. (The Great Liverpool sailed on the 2nd inst.)

SHIPS ABOUT TO SAIL FOR INDIA.

For MADRAS and BENGAL.—Thames, Euphrates, and Louisa Munro, February 20th. Robarts and Belles Alliance, March 25.

For MADRAS.—Claudine and Anna Robertson, February 20th General Kyd, March 10th. Saaarang, in March.

For BOMBAY.—Five February 10th. Sophia, February 16th. Glenelg, February 25th. Osceola, 28th February.

For CEYLON.—Symmetry, February 12th.

INDIAN MAILS.—The Bombay Mail of December 1st. *via* Marseilles, arrived in London on January 6th, with dates from Calcutta, November 20th ; Madras, November 23d ; Agra, November 24th ; China, October 6th. The portion of the same Mail *via* Falmouth, per *Great Liverpool*, arrived on January 12th.

CALCUTTA.

FIRST LOTTERY OF 1841.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Tenth and Last Day's Drawing ; *Saturday, February* 27, 1841.

PRIZES.

No. 5838 Prize of 1,00,000 Co.'s Rs.
No. 5524 Prize of 10,000 Co.'s Rs.
No. 4978 Prize of 5,000 Co.'s Rs.
Nos. 4989 4900 5557 5333 5292 5115 5320 and 4944 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rs. each.
Nos. 5477 5289 5218 5324 5582 5820 5062 5357 and 5226 Prizes of 500 Co's Rs. each.

Prizes of 200 *Co's Rs. each*

5107 5391 5164 5426 5546 4887 5064 3677
5634 5818 5601 5271 5730 5244 5171 5238
5127 5029 4975 5109 4966 5849 5019 4911
5648 4891 5186 5690 5304 5495 5186 5123
5807 5341 5314 5492 5198 5286 5399 5846
5522 5386 5256 5028 5361 5346 5782 5376
5179 5347 5165 5782 5598 5528 5498 5081
5508 4988 5335 5646 5446 5754 5285 5550
4872 5125 5499 5674 5458 4960 5752 5441
5760 4903 5287 4901 5247 5374 5500 4980
5825 4924 5342 4958 5000 5629 5209
5063 5200 5776 5141 5436 5208 5813 4967
5089 5533 5552 5297 5370 5122 5694 5708
4897 4951 5712 5334 5265 5088 4934 5686
5604 5329 5051 5568 4927 5432 5142 5220
5079 5259 5513 5715 5273 5040 5367 5356
5408 5528 5382 4895 5134 5039 5100 5696
5163 5058 5636 5779 5313 5748 5607 5219
5332 5305 4993 5217 5277 5188 5709 4940
5622 5638 5350 4883 5566 5525 5073 5364
5578 4869 5420 5160 4999 4906 5490 5665
5066 5031 5093 4880 5468 5381 5397 5133
5563 5611 5003 4987 4860 5703 4857 5131
5659 5065 5166 5806 5759 4863 5442 5007
5581 5671 5057 4923 5424 4864 4983 5387
4881 5421 5457 5406 5076 5794 5143 5216
5172 4856 5720 5515 5084 5688 5206 5178
5784 5330 5531 5072 5414 5293 4852 4907
5732 5609 5047 5117 5176 5617 5194 5189
5497 5409 5307 5025 4996 5626 5118 5182
5354 4984 4882 4956 5148 5770 5698 5437
5642 5017 5691 5544 3034 5536 5385 5251
5530 4972 5529 5132 5110 5431 5504 5657
4928 4851 5580 5308 5650 5091 5724 5478
5378 5211 5327 5041 5328 5288 5834 5306
5225 5092 5466 4920 5623 5024 5713 4981
4915 5087 5407 5232 5153 5318 5808 4896
5472 5002 5719 5262 5850 4968 5481 5027
5008 5714 5415 5792 5083 5661 5667 5223
4912 5016 5444 5507 5613 4874 5467 5095
5236 5418 5120 5830 5269 5343 5222
5811 5666 4876 5351 5104 5266 5783 5574
4935 5069 5695 5043 5337 5443 5193 5038
5633 4931 5685 4875 5682 5462 5210 5479
4963 5837 4885 5048 5722 5747 5207 4862
5702 4998 5668 5012 5844 5099 5404 5282
4933 5248 5430 4913 4873 5541 5707 5390
5788 5053 5400 5279 5628 4930 5145 5416
4902 5051 5577 4942 5255 5767 5412 5158
5213 5824 4945 5475 4957 4991 5584 5791

For 2821 a Prize in the 7th Day's Drawing of 500 Rs. read 2812.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

We are glad to be able to state that Mr. Thackeray moved the Supreme Court on Monday for a Writ of Habeas Corpus to Capt. Congler ton of the *Diana* to produce the body of Tuanku Mahomed Saad. The grounds of the motion were that he is a Malay Prince, and that the Captain is a Scotchman and has no right to detain him.

Sir E. Ryan observed that the affidavit was defective, merely stating that the *Diana* was in the *Port*. It ought to state whether within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Thackeray stated the Captain was a *Scotchman*, therefore liable to the Court's jurisdiction.

Sir E. Ryan—We do not say we would refrain from issuing the Writ, but it had better appear on the face where the vessel is

The affidavit was afterwards amended and the writ issued.

In the event of Tuanku Mahomed Saad not being released upon the Writ of Habeas Corpus we understand, that the place of residence which will be assigned to him is Berhampore.—*Courier March* 3.

MOHORRUM PROCESSION.

We beg to draw the attention of the Police to the following facts in the hope that measures may be taken to prevent their recurrence. On Sunday evening as carriages were returning from St. James's Chapel down the Bow Bazar street, they overtook some of the Mohurrum processions, and one vehicle, containing a family, was placed in jeopardy by the horses taking fright and swerving suddenly round as they approached the crowd, scared apparently by the lights, drums, and exclamations. Happily, through the steady driving of the coachman, no damage ensued, and the conveyance, with many others, did safely make good its way through the masses on foot accompanying the *Punjahs*. But it is evident that unruly horses, or high spirited ones becoming so from being alarmed by noise, in a street choked up (at the spot) by a dense posse of people, might have caused serious mischief, both to those within the vehicle and those proceeding in the ceremony : and this, we think, the Police is bound to prevent. Ordinarily speaking, we should say that it rested with those who were passing to and fro, to avoid coming in contact with the shews ; but when these happen on a Sabbath, we can conceive that, in a city governed by Christian authorities, it ought to be the parties following other creeds who yield the point, by being compelled to avoid the principal streets through which carriages must return after the service of our Churches and Chapels has been finished. Not with reference to a single ceremonial, but on all occasions when these, be they Mussulman or Hindu, fall upon the Sabbath, there should exist a strong interdict against their procession, at least, during stated hours—since there is great danger from collision, and no *cure* can be of equal value with the *prevention*.

We have adverted to " facts." to that above related we were an eye witness—what follows we give on the faith of the party narrating it. A marriage ceremony (Hindu) was moving along the same street, accompanied by Constables and a few of the native militia for protection. Passers by snatching, very improperly, at some of the decorations belonging to the marriage party, one unfortunate man, caught in the act, was most severely handled, and got at least enough to make him more prudent for the future. But the matter did not end here—for, if we are rightly informed, one of the syces of a Livery establishment in the neighbourhood—that of a Baboo named Juggobundu—experiencing similar visitation, as we hear, for a like offence, an affray ensued, wherein the Constable, having his mace of authority, was very roughly treated and abused. If there be truth in this statement, the affair will, we suppose, come before the Magistrates ; for there can no longer be safety for the liege if the officers of the Police, having their tokens of power in their hands, may be assaulted and laughed at with impunity. In this latter case the offence is a serious one, and we hope that burden of retribution may be made to fall heavily on the aggressors. It will never do that our Constables shall lose the charm thrown around them by the character of their office—because a single instance of misconduct, on the side of a mob, being permitted to go by unpunished, there is no saying how far we may look for protection from the same authority in future. We abstain from entering into further particulars in the assurance that, (if our relation is correct) the business will appear, in all its details, under the form of a grave and legal investigation.

CEYLON.

OBSERVER, FEBRUARY 25.

New Church in Kandy.

We have much pleasure in acceding to the request of the Committee, by publishing the proceedings of the meeting lately held in Kandy for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the erection of an Episcopalian Church in town. It is to be hoped that the opprobrium attaching to the British name, of not having a single building dedicated to the worship of God in the interior of Ceylon, is, at length, about to be removed.

Labourers.

The complaints of scarcity of labour, we regret to say, continue to reach us from the Interior, and call for some energetic and united efforts on the part of the planters. We understand that, notwithstanding the opposition of a certain irascible official at Trincomalie (to whom we hope not to be obliged to allude more particularly on the subject) M. De Silva, who acts as Agent for some Coffee Planters, has been successful in hiring a considerable number of Coolies. Why do not the proprietors improve upon this example, and employ Agents on the opposite Coast where men work for 1d. or 1½d a day, and would be glad to emigrate to Ceylon if the means of transport were provided.

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